The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial

Constitution in London---Results of Trades' Union Strikes.

After pestilence the famine. Such has long been the course of events, and now a state of distress bordering on famine is to be witnessed in those parts of the metropolis lately ravaged by cholera. It was estimated that on the last day of the frost, at least twenty-two working men had become dependent on the parishes, while immense numbers were seeking relief. From every point the cry for help had gone forth, and the charitable public has been instantly besieged for subscriptions. Besides all this, every street in London possessed bands of workmen patrolling and singing "All froze out," as a means of exacting a few pence. We consider that such a state of affairs shows a miserable break-down in the administration of our Poor-law. No man ought to have to beg or starve. The very object of our law is to preserve every one from starvation, and when it fails in this, reform is imperatively demanded. Let the noble stream of British charity ever flow as freely as now; but it ought not to be called upon to serve as a substitute for an inefficient but expensive legal machinery. The existing destitution is no doubt complicated by the strikes. It appears that the London shipwrights have declined 6s. per day. For these men we have no pity. When trades' union funds are exhausted, the workhouse test is their only resort; but unfortunately there are many other laborers dependant upon these, and who are deprived of work by the obstinate combination of the shipwrights. While, therefore, we withhold all sympathy from men on "on strike," our fullest pity cannot be withheld from those dependent on them.—*Belfast Press and Circular, January 30th, 1867.*

English Reform Agitation.

The position of the reform question in the British Parliament seemed, at the date of our latest papers, to satisfy nobody. The newspapers, whether tory or liberal, showed themselves generally dissatisfied with the course of Mr. Disraeli and the ministry, the opposition were continually harassing the government with questions which were neither easy nor pleasant to answer, and in short nobody was ready to do anything or to allow anybody else to do anything, yet everybody was clamorous that something should be done. The Pall Mall *Gazette* has pictures this unpleasant state of affairs:

"What our ministers and representatives have done in this case is, first to drag the question to the verge of the precipice, then to find that they don't know what to do with it, next to break up into half a dozen small knots accusing parties, and at last, affrighted at the prospect of what must happen if they do nothing, come weeping together with mutual professions that they are ready to do anything. Call this constitution, generosity, conformism, what you please; it is a sad spectacle, by whatever name it is called."

About the South Carolinians.

A letter to the Boston *Traveller*, dated Charleston, March 4, says: "The people here, black and white, seem very orderly and quiet. The streets of this city are as safe from lawlessness as those of Boston. There is no change of sentiment in the South; but all thought of resistance is abandoned. Still, in the shops, and on the trade marks of the goods, you see everywhere the visages of Lee, Jackson and even Davis, and they are the Penates of almost every household. The people do not seem to realize that the counsels of these traitors were the spring of all their calamities. 'Calhoun,' said a Columbia lawyer, 'will be regarded as the greatest thinker of this country.' Meanwhile, however, his statue is demolished and his hopes broken. R. Barnwell Rhett was pointed out to me, who, when he harangued the people in the hall of secession, said he would drink all the blood that should be shed in the war. I saw him on the battery, once the resort of Southern beauty and fashion—a tall, thrifty looking, red faced man, though in gray suits and a little seedy in his attire, walking like Marius among the ruins of Carthage."

Dry Goods Trade---New York.

A New York letter says: In dry goods it is understood that a few of the leading houses are doing most of the business that is offering, and that the smaller establishments are doing but little. Nobody is buying to any great extent, and jobbers in all branches complain that the demand is only for small lots in each case. There is nothing like the amount of business done for the number of people in the city that should be. It is hoped that this may improve as the season advances, but it is difficult to set upon what ground any expectation of more than a very medium amount of business can be grounded.

Rejection of Gen. Grant's Recommendations.

A Washington dispatch to the Boston *Post* says: It is rumored on tolerably good authority, that the result of the President and Cabinet's deliberations to-day, upon the military appointments to be made in the South in pursuance of the Reconstruction bill, has been to decide against Gen. Grant's nominations of Sheridan, Thomas and Sickles. In preference the latter, the qualifications of Hancock, Meade, Sherman and Scofield, were the subject of prolonged and finally favorable consideration.

New Hampshire Election.

The election of the entire State Government and the members of Congress in New Hampshire, takes place to-morrow. With their usual care, and probably with their usual accuracy, the Republican State Committee have canvassed the State by school districts, and dividing the doubtful with the Democrats, they give, as the estimated Republican majority, nearly four thousand votes, which is about seven hundred less than last year. The canvass has been unusually close, and the Democrats appear unusually sanguine.

CONSTRUCTIVE CALUMNY.—An attempt is being made by the Democratic press of New England to make party capital in the South out of the generous gift conferred by Mr. George Peabody on several of the States which recently endeavored to secede. The motives which suggested his pecuniary charity of a million or so are contrasted—and of course unfavorably—with those which inspire representatives of the loyal States whose expenditure of thousands of millions has entitled them to a predominating voice in the settlement of the question of reconstruction. It is gratifying to know that Mr. Peabody's patriotism is of too sterling a kind to be depreciated in general estimation by any such base endeavors to associate Copperhead meanness with his whole-souled munificence.

DESERVED PRAISE.—The organ of the Republican party in Lancaster county, which is edited by ex-Senator Heistand, pays the following well merited compliment to one of the Senators from that county, for his course on the Connellsville Railroad bill:

In to-day's paper we publish the speech of Mr. Billingfelt on the Connellsville Railroad. It is an earnest effort, and we doubt not expresses the sentiment of nine-tenths of the people of Lancaster county. Notwithstanding this fact, it is strange that Mr. Billingfelt is the only representative from the county who is in favor of doing justice to this road and the people of Western Pennsylvania, by restoring to them franchises of which they had been most unjustly deprived by a former Legislature. The bill was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 14 to 18. The constitutionality of the act repealing the charter of the road is now pending in the Courts.

EX-GOVERNOR HAHN and other loyal gentlemen have perfected arrangements for establishing a Republican paper at New Orleans, the first number of which will be issued on the 20th instant. All interested in the project are certified by Generals Banks and Butler as tried and true men, and the movement is indorsed by Messrs. Stevens, Wade, Colfax, Howard, Logan, Shellabarger and others. The name of the paper will be the New Orleans *Republican*, and the capital is sufficient to make it a first-class journal in every respect.

THE Supreme Court of Ohio has rendered a decision in the Cincinnati and other bank tax cases, reversing the decision of the Superior Court of Hamilton county, but holding that national banks in Ohio must pay the same rate of taxes as other banks under State laws. By this decision a considerable proportion of taxes assessed against national bank shares will be corrected. Legislation will now be had to correct defects in existing laws upon this subject.

AT Canton, Ohio, as we learn from the Canton *Repository*, Mr. Wesley Tonner committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. Mr. Tonner was a native of Pennsylvania, and when a young man went to California and settled, where he became prominent in all Christian and benevolent works. His health failing he came East, and being unable to return last fall, when he had proposed to do so, a settled melancholy took possession of his mind, which led to the commission of the fatal deed terminating his life.

AN INTERNATIONAL SHOOTING MATCH has been inaugurated by the Paris society of marksmen, and will take place in the early part of the exhibition. It is to be attended by all the famous marksmen of Europe, and a sum of 20,000 francs—$4,000—will be distributed in prizes. Every variety of firearm will be tested and allowed to compete, and it is quite possible that this escapade may lead to a more thorough examination of the breech-loader's than has been obtained on the continent as yet.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Salary of Western United States Judges.

RELIEF OF SOUTHERN SUFFERERS.

Impeachment Investigation.

Can the President be Removed Pending Trial for Impeachment?

Wilson's Supplementary Reconstruction Bill.

Another Caucus on Impeachment Question Proposed.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1867.

Army Appropriations.

The State Department to-day publishes the army appropriation act, as it become a law. It contains following items: For Illinois for arsenal and armory at Rock Island, six hundred and eighty-six thousand, five hundred dollars. For erection of bridge at Rock Island, as recommended by the Chief of Ordnance, two hundred thousand dollars, 'provided the ownership of said bridge shall be and remain in the United States, and the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company shall have the right of way over said bridge for all purposes of transit across the island and river, upon condition that said company shall, before any money is expended by the Government, agree to pay, and shall secure to the United States half the cost of said bridge, and secure half the expenses of keeping said bridge in repair, and upon guaranteeing said conditions to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, by contract or otherwise, said company shall have free use of said bridge for purposes of transit, but without any claim to ownership thereof. The said act contains the following western appropriations: For Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, $34,000; for St. Louis Arsenal, $65,000; for Indianapolis Arsenal, $169,925; for Leavenworth Arsenal, Kansas, $15,000; for Arsenal at Columbus, Ohio, $139,625.

Salary of U. S. Judges.

It appears by an act made public to-day that the salaries of United States Judges for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Illinois and Southern Ohio Districts were increased to four thousand dollars a year.

An Adjournment.

The question of an adjournment or recess of the first session of the Fortieth Congress has been extensively canvassed among members and Senators to-day, and there seems to be no prospect of an immediate agreement as to when the recess shall be taken, or on what time Congress shall meet again. Most all of the Senators favor a recess as soon as the Executive business is disposed of until November, but the House looks upon that proceeding as a virtual abandonment of the impeachment question.

Suffering in the South.

The Senate spent three hours to-day, or in fact all of its open session, in debating a report from the Judiciary Committee to appropriate one million of dollars for the relief of the destitute and suffering people of the South. Several of the new Senators participated in debate, including Morton, of Indiana, Conkling, of New York, and Corbett, of Oregon, each one of whom opposed the appropriation. It finally passed without division.

Virginia and Reconstruction.

The delegation from the Virginia Legislature have been conferring with Government official, to-day, relative to mode of procedure in that State under the Reconstruction Act. A State Convention has been called, but it is thought that additional legislation is needed before the State can be reorganized.

Impeachment.

The House Judiciary Committee had a long meeting to-day, and took the evidence of several witnesses on impeachment. Some of them were from New Orleans, and so far as can be ascertained their testimony related to granting of pardons.

House Committees.

As the Senate seems disinclined to agree to the House resolution for a speedy adjournment, Speaker Colfax will probably on Monday announce such committees as are necessary for the immediate work of the House—the Committee on Printing, and that on enrolled bills.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1867.

The Offices and Adjournment.

At the rate the nominations come in from the President, it will take a month for the Senate to get ready to adjourn. Nearly all Democrats are rejected, and the President says that he thinks it is fair to send in half Democrats and half Republicans, so long as his Democratic nominations are first-class men. He thinks John Quincy Adams, for Naval Officer of Boston, is a specimen, but it is doubtful if the Senate will confirm him.

The Senate desires to adjourn by the last of this or the middle of next week, but if the President persists in nominating Democrats for some of the offices, and the Senate insists upon their rejection, an adjournment is not possible for weeks. The House would like to adjourn at once, but not later than the middle of May. The Senate prefers to stay here for a while, and then go over to the middle of October or even December. The members of the House are one by one giving way to the Senate plan. The pressure upon the Speaker to appoint the Committees is very great. So far he has stood out firmly against, it but he cannot resist much longer. If the Senate does not get ready early next week for a recess, the House will demand the announcement of Committees and proceed to serious legislation.

Relief of the South.

The one million joint resolution for the benefit of poor people in the South, will pass the House to-morrow.

The Colorado Contested Seat.

The Committee of Elections is hard at work. To-morrow it considers the *prima facie* case from Colorado. Two persons have credentials and the Committee will have to decide which has the best, without going into the merits. One of them will get the seat temporarily, and the other will regularly contest his seat.

Removal of the President.

General Butler has drawn up a resolution and will probably offer it to-morrow, instructing the Judiciary Committee of the House to inquire and report whether a civil officer of the Government may not be removed from office pending histrial on articles of impeachment. It will be resisted by Mr. Bingham, and there is good authority for saying it will be reported upon adversely in a very few days.

Supplementary Reconstruction Bill.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have considered Mr. Wilson's supplementary Reconstruction Bill, published in Friday's papers, and have unanimously agreed to report it back and recommend its passage. Reverdy Johnson is said to be warmly in favor of it. The Judiciary Committee of the House have considered it, although it has not been officially before them, and they have agreed to it with some trifling amendment.

The Impeachment Question.

An effort is being made to call a caucus of the Republican members of the House to agree to a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the impeachment investigation. This course is advised by leading radical Senators.

Refused to Save Trial.

Sanford Conover, who has been convicted o perjury in falsely swearing to Jeff. Davis's complicity in the assassination plot, has been refused a new trial, and will to-morrow be sentenced to the penitentiary. Conover, it will be remembered, testified before the military Commission which tried the conspirators, and before the House Judiciary Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1867.

RECONSTRUCTION.

General Grant had an interview with the President yesterday, when, it is supposed, the question of military appointments under the Reconstruction bill in the South was thoroughly discussed. General Grant is believed to have completed a set of instructions approving the bill, and to have submitted them to the President. Senator Wilson's bill has been approved by the Judiciary Committee of both Houses, and will probably pass. A prominent Senator has received positive information from three Southern States that they will immediately proceed to organize State governments under the Military bill, and it is now confidently asserted that all Southern States will be reorganized under its provisions and be admitted to their former relations by the 1st January.

THE ALEXANDRIA ELECTION.

George Tucker, Republican candidate at the late mayoralty election in Alexandria, called Friday morning on Mayor Latham, who was declared elected by the judges, and demanded the seal of the corporation and books of the office. Latham declined to yield them up.

DESTITUTION AT THE SOUTH.

Further accounts from Alabama and Georgia represent the destitution greater than heretofore stated. Deaths are reported from starvation in Alabama, while a leading paper in Georgia estimates the total number starving there at 50,000.

HOMES FOR FREEDMEN.

Since March 1st, two hundred and twenty-six freedmen from the District of Columbia have been provided with homes in the Northwest and South.

NEW TRIAL DENIED.

A new trial has been denied to Sanford Conover.

THE TREASURY THEFT.

A. J. Lee, the Treasury clerk who absconded with $88,000 in Treasury bonds has been brought to Washington and made a full confession, averring that the theft was not premeditated, but he had been drinking when he committed it. All the money was recovered except $900.

SPEECH OF GOV. MORTON.

Governor Morton, in a speech last night to serenaders, spoke in favor of the Military Reconstruction bill. He hoped the President would execute the law in its letter and spirit. The South would make a great mistake if they refused to abide by this law. There might be delays in reconstruction, but he anticipated that in two years the South would be admitted to all its rights and fraternal feelings everywhere.

Speaker Colfax being called for, indorsed what the Senator said about reconstruction. Congress had opened a door to restore the Southern States to their civil and political power, but Congress had said to them, "You shall come back clothed in new robes of liberty and justice; you shall be led by the faithful Union men whom you despised in your fancied triumph of a miserable Confederacy." And the friends who listened to him would say, as the country would say, those who love the flag shall rule the country.

SENATOR WILSON'S BILL.

Senator Wilson's bill supplementary to the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, by providing for the registration of every voter in each military district through the commanding General, for conducting elections, calling constitutional conventions, and for other purposes, preliminary to the admission of Senators and Representatives into Congress, meets the concurrence of leading Southern men now in Washington as absolutely necessary to carry out the intent of the Reconstruction act.

ADVERSE REPORT.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, it is said, made an adverse report on the nomination of H. S. Sanford, now Minister Resident at Brussels, being Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Also an adverse report on ex-Senator Cowan to be Minister to Vienna.

FRENCH STATE PAPER.

Our minister, under date of Paris, February 19, writes Secretary Seward that the expression of much good feeling towards the United States and the announcement of the abandonment of the Mexican enterprise contained in the next session of the condition of the Empire, presented by the Government to the Senate, and a true index of the general feeling which exists there on both subjects. The following is a translation of that part of the exposition in reference to Mexico:

"We need not recur at this time to the necessity which caused us to undertake the expedition to Mexico. We sought redress for grievances of every description and the definitive disposal of justice from which our people had suffered for many years, and animated by that generous sentiment which will always induce France to render disinterested aid when even she shall be led to carry her arms. We did not refuse to unite in an attempt at regeneration by which all interests would have profited, but in lending co-operation to this work of the regenerating, the Emperor had assigned beforehand limits to its sacrifices, and the Emperor had fixed the end of the present year as the extreme term of our military occupation. The evacuation was to have been made in the month of November, 1866, leaving in the month of November, 1866, the second in March, and the third in November, 1867. These arrangements, conformable to our previous intentions, had been made in the fullness of our liberty of action, and in framing which had partaken of the nature of external pressure should only have placed us in the position in spite of ourselves of prolonging the state of things which called us there. Reasons rising out of our military situation determined the Emperor to modify the first arrangement, by substituting for partial evacuation at the succeeding periods of time the simultaneous transportation home of the whole *corps d'armee* in the spring of the present year. These measures are now in course of execution. In the month of March next our troops will have left Mexico. Far from desiring to free itself from engagements which it has contracted on its own account, which it has publicly announced, the government of the Emperor will hasten their fulfillment."

BY FOREIGN MAILS.

Suspension of Habeas Corpus in Ireland ---Irish Americans Arrested---Explosion of a Powder Magazine---French Press Law to be Modified---Fenians Defeated in Crete, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The steamer America, from Southampton on the 27th, has arrived. In the House of Lords on the 25th, Earl Derby moved a second reading of the bill to continue the suspension of the *habeas corpus* in Ireland. Lord Stanley gave a general assent to the bill which he considered justified by recent events, and spoke strongly on the conduct of Fenian leaders in the United States, especially deprecating the interference of the American Government in relation to trials of Fenian invaders in Canada. Earl Derby gave explanations on the part of the Lord Attorney General, and promised that the correspondence relative to a paragraph in the American President's message concerning Fenian trials in Canada should be laid before Parliament. The bill was then read a second time.

Two Irish Americans were arrested on board a vessel from Cardiff at Cork. Both were recently at Chester.

A powder magazine at Pasippo, Italy, exploded. Many persons were killed and wounded.

In a railway accident between Kaslow and Raisan, Russia, ten persons were killed and thirty wounded.

La France denies that the American Minister at Constantinople has proposed to the members of the diplomatic body that representations should be made to the Court on the subject of Crete.

The new French Press Law is expected to be gretly modified.

The Polish confiscated property will be sold at public auction in December.

Advices from China state that the rebels threaten Hankow.

A Corfu telegram, of February 21st, states on Greek authority that 8,000 Turks were defeated on the 13th and 14th, in the western portion of Crete, losing two guns and many prisoners. The Ottoman troops were also beaten on the 11th and 12th in another part of the Island. Fresh massacres are reported by the Turks. The Cretans elected delegates to Constantinople, but they refuse to go, and the Cretan Assembly persists in its demand for annexation to Greece.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Protest Against the Sherman Bill---Gov. Wells to be Impeached---Gen. Sherman on Negro Suffrage---The Rebel Legislature Postpones the Election.

NEW YORK, March 10.—A special New Orleans telegram to the *Herald* says the Louisiana House of Representatives concurred in the Senate resolution to protest against the reconstruction bill of Mr. Sherman.

Charges were preferred against Governor Wells in the House for usurpation in issuing his proclamation declaring the qualification of voters in the State in accordance with the Reconstruction Bill, and his impeachment is probable.

Mayor Monroe, the Lieutenant Governor, and others had an interview with General Sheridan regarding the rights of negroes to vote at the election, when they were informed that if the negroes did not vote the election would be null. A bill was immediately passed in the House postponing the proposed election.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—Trouble is being apprehended in case the municipal election is allowed to be held on Monday. Gen. Sheridan has issued an order that no polls be opened, and that the day of election be postponed until a district commander under law is appointed, or special instructions are received covering the case.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, March 10, 1867.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

The Fenian excitement is unabated. Numerous donations are accepted, but owing to the lowness of funds, hundreds who offered to volunteer were refused. An enthusiastic meeting of Irish American officers was held at Masonic hall last night. The members of the brotherhood in Washington and elsewhere are moving in the matter of aid to the men at the front.

SAILING OF STEAMSHIPS.

Nineteen steamships sailed from New York yesterday for Europe, West India, Central American and coastwise ports, carrying one thousand passengers and $670,000 in currency. The Nicaragua steamer took four thousand United States troops.

ARRIVAL FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Santiago de Cuba arrived today, with California passengers, via Nicaragua. The posts on the transit route are perfectly healthy.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

RELIEF FOR SOUTHERN DESTITUTE

Memorial from Citizens of Alexandria.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1867.

SENATE.

The chair submitted the annual report of the National Academy of Science. Referred to the Committee on Printing, with a motion to print 1,000 extra copies.

On motion of Mr. CONNESS, the documents on file in relation to reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. HENDERSON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported House bill appropriating $20,000 to defray the expenses of Commissioners sent by the President to the Indian country. Passed.

Mr. VAN WINKLE presented a petition of citizens of Alexandria, asking Congress to delay action on the joint resolution annulling the Alexandria elections until the people of Alexandria had an opportunity of being heard on the subject.

Mr. WILSON said since offering the resolution referred to he had been waited upon by a delegation from Alexandria, who assured him they did not believe the late act of Congress applicable to their late election, as no district commander had been appointed, and in the May election they should receive the votes of negroes under the military law.

Mr. JOHNSON said the people of Alexandria had consulted several eminent professional men, who had told them the colored people of Alexandria were not entitled to vote at the late election under the military bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution appropriating one million dollars for the relief of the destitute people of the South and Southwest of any and all classes, to be expended under the superintendence of the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in supplies of food.

Mr. TRUMBULL said Gen. Howard had called on the Judiciary Committee this morning, and testified that unless something of the kind were done, there would be actual starvation among the disloyal portion of the South. Former appropriations have been sufficient to provide for the actual wants of the freedmen and loyal refugees, but under the resolutions passing them no money could be spent in relieving the destitute of disloyal. It was now asked to extend the aid to all alike. The recommendation of the Committee was $385,078 less than that asked for by Gen. Howard.

After discussion by Messrs. STEWART and POMEROY in favor of the resolution,

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to amend the resolution by increasing the appropriation to $150,000.

Mr. DOOLITTLE advocated the amendment.

After further discussion the amendment was disagreed to.

In the course of the debate, Mr. STEWART assailed the management of Indian affairs, and Mr. HARLAN denied that there was any more corruption in the Indian than any other department of the Government.

After a long debate the resolution passed.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire what steps are necessary to prevent foreign governments from introducing upon this continent Jesuitism and governments contrary to those established by the founders of this Republic, &c., which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Disbursements for the week: War Department, $1,445,228; Navy, $569,267; Interior, $156,128. Week's Internal Revenue receipts, $4,191,628 50. Total since July 1st, $205,871,502 38.

The Senate in executive session confirmed Wm. M. Sprague, Collector of Internal Revenue, Seventh District, Pennsylvania.

A. D. Jones, formerly representative in Congress, will probably be elected Senator from Maryland.

The Mississippi Legislature appropriated $60,000 to be expended in defense of Jefferson Davis.

A Washington special says the President has sent to the Senate the nomination of John Quincy Adams as Naval Officer of Boston, and S. E. Ancona, Naval Officer of Philadelphia.

Edward O'Brien, a New Jersey railroad switch tender, was convicted of manslaughter, fined six hundred dollars, and sentenced to three month's imprisonment, for negligence in causing an accident by which two passengers were killed last summer.

A dispatch from Carson, dated the 8th, says the Nevada Legislature adjourned *sine die* at midnight. The Lieutenant Governor, before it adjourned, said the Legislature brought no credit to themselves or to the State. No revenue bills were passed, and the State is without credit. That evening it had been refused credit for a hundred pounds of flour. The State prison within twenty days would turn the prisoners loose to seek their living for themselves. The closing scenes were disgraceful.

Curious Facts About Water.

The extent to which water mingles with bodies, apparently the most solid, is very wonderful. The glittering opal, which beauty wears as an ornament, is only flint and water. Of every 1,200 tons of earth which a landlord has in his estate, 400 are water. The snow-capped summit of Snowden and Ben Nevis have many millions of tons of water in a solidified form. In every plaster of Paris statue, which an Italian carries through our streets for sale, there is one pound of water to four pounds of chalk. The air we breathe contains five grains of water in each cubic foot of its bulk. The potatoes and turnips which are boiled for our dinner have, in their raw state, the one seventy-five per cent., and the other ninety per cent. of water. If a man weighing ten stone were squeezed in a hydraulic press, there would a half stone of water would run out, and only two and a half of dry residue remain. A man is, chemically speaking, forty-five pounds of carbon nitrogen, diffused through five and a half pailsful of water. In plants we find water thus mingling no less wonderfully. A sunflower evaporates one and a quarter pints of water a day, and a cabbage about the same quantity. A wheat plant exhales, in 175 days, about 100,000 grains of water. An acre of growing wheat, on this calculation, draws and passes on about ten tons of water per day. The sap of plants is the medium through which this mass of fluid is conveyed. It forms a delicate pump, up which the watery particles run with the rapidity of a mill stream. By the action of the sap various properties may be accumulated to the growing plant. Timber in France is, for instance, dyed by various colors being mixed by water, and sprinkled over the roots of the trees. Dahlias are also colored by similar process.

The Richest Man in the World.

A London journal, the *Cosmopolitan*, says: The young Lord Belgrave, grandson of the Marquis of Westminister, if he lives to inherit his patrimony, will be the richest man in the world. When what is now the fashionable section of London known as Belgravia was but a sheep farm, the first Marquis was leasing lots at ninety-nine years. By the time the heir to the Westminister estates attains his majority all these leases will lapse, thereby adding an almost incompatable amount of ground rent to the estate. The present income of the property is said to be £1,000 a day. Ten years hence, it will be ten or twenty times this amount! The present Marquis of Westminster is about seventy-two years of age. His eldest son, the Earl of Grosvenor, is about forty-seven; and his eldest son, the young Lord Belgrave, is about thirteen. By intermarriage this colossal fortune has not only been kept in the family, but multiplied in arithmetical ratio. The Marquis of Westminster married the Lady Elizabeth Mary Leveson Gower, second daughter of the first Duke of Sutherland. Earl Grosvenor married Lady Constance Leveson Gower, daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland. Rich as these ducal houses are, we do not suppose that either the Grosvenor sons or daughters will be likely to "marry for love," unless there is plenty of wealth to back it.

The Earthquake in California.

The earthquake on the 4th of February caused much damage in Argostoli and Lixuri, and ruined the villages of Cosmopoli, Skenaia and St. Nicola. For some days after the first great shock smaller ones were frequent, occurring twice in every twenty-four hours. These continued shocks keep the inhabitants in a state of alarm. Their food, clothing and furniture, lie buried under their homes and at Argostoli and Lixuri some of the inhabitants are in the vessels in the harbor or in hastily constructed huts. At the former place, out of five thousand people, fifty were killed, and many others who were wounded since. Of the twenty-five thousand of the inhabitants of the whole island, a large number have fled to Zante or Patras, and four hundred have taken refuge in Ithaca. The western part of the island suffered most, and along the road from Lixuri to the village of Cosmopoli are ruins of habitations and monuments, and rocks lying in every conceivable position. A wing of the large convent of Kipouri, which was located on the western cliff, overhanging the sea at a height of three hundred feet, was carried into the sea, but the monks were fortunately in the section left standing. Handsome buildings on the island were partially or wholly destroyed. The people need tents immediately to shelter them from storms. At last accounts from Corfu the shocks were still experienced at short intervals.

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY ON THE LAKES IN 1866.—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* contains a complete list of the disasters which occurred on our lakes and tributary rivers during the year 1866. The aggregate of disasters numbers seven hundred and thirty four, and involved the destruction of property to the amount of $1,647,428.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Proposition to Tax Coal ten Cents per Ton---Monongahela Valley Railroad---Pennsylvania Central Granted Unlimited Powers---Allegheny County Senate Bills Passed.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 8, 1867.

The House was thrown into a state of extraordinary excitement at the opening of the session this morning, by a proposition from Mr. Waddell, of Chester, to suspend the rules to enable him to read a bill in place to provide for increasing the revenue of the Commonwealth. The main feature of the bill was that every company authorized to mine and transport coal should make a quarterly report of the number of bushels mined, and pay to the Commonwealth a tonage tax of ten cents per ton. The proposition immediately excited the wrath of Speaker Glass. He took the floor, and without any circumlocution of speech, and with an "on his muscle" attitude that was almost laughable, declared the bill "to contain the most rascally and villainous proposition ever submitted to a legislative body." In a few terse sentences he submitted arguments enough to show that such a tax would ruin the coal interest of the Allegheny region, when it was remembered that the competing coal fields of Ohio and other regions were exempt from such burdens. The effect of the speech was electrical. In a moment twenty or more members, all more or less interested in the anthracite regions, were on their feet, and the cry of "Mr. Speaker," re-echoed from every angle of the chamber. The case, however, was not so bad as it appeared from the careless phraseology of the bill. The section of the five short roads on the northern line of the State having authority to mine anthracite coal, ship it on other roads which run it over the New York line, and escape all tonnage tax. The real object was to reach those companies. But the passage of the bill as presented would have been a very dangerous affair. Mr. Waddell accepted Mr. Quay's amendment to insert the word anthracite, so as to confine the bill's operation to that kind of coal, and *then* the bill was laid on the table to be printed.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILROAD.

The members from Washington county brought here a bill for a charter for a railroad along the Monongahela Valley. For several years the friends of this road have been making ineffectual efforts to get a charter. Their chance at this session is the chance of a camel to pass through the eye of a needle. The bill, as proposed to be offered in the House, provided for $2,000,000 capital stock, at $50 per share, with power to increase so far as necessary to build the road to the Virginia line, with the right to connect with any road now or hereafter to be built at either end, or at any intermediate point, and with the right to construct any branch or lateral roads to the coal fields of Allegheny, Washington, Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene counties, with the right of connection with other roads as that enjoyed by the main line. You see such a bill would have given the Directors ample scope and range enough.

Recently the Vice President of the Pennsylvania Canal Company, and the bill was soon to be offered, sent for the parties having it in charge, and after examining it informed them that if they would accept certain modifications he would see that the bill went through the House. It accordingly drafted them a new bill—Presto! It provides that the capital stock shall not exceed $20,000 per mile (no one continuous road of a hundred miles in Pennsylvania can be built for that sum per mile)—but mark you—"*if road constructed and equipped*," that is, the company may have a period of ten years hence. It will be ten or twenty times this amount! The present Marquis of Westminster is about seventy-two years of age. His eldest son, the Earl of Grosvenor, is about forty-seven; and his eldest son, the young Lord Belgrave, is about thirteen. By intermarriage this colossal fortune has not only been kept in the family, but multiplied in arithmetical ratio. The Marquis of Westminster married the Lady Elizabeth Mary Leveson Gower, second daughter of the first Duke of Sutherland. Earl Grosvenor married Lady Constance Leveson Gower, daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland. Rich as these ducal houses are, we do not suppose that either the Grosvenor sons or daughters will be likely to "marry for love," unless there is plenty of wealth to back it.

The Earthquake in California.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

BY THE CABLE.

THE FENIAN RISING IN IRELAND.

Small Skirmishes Still Occurring.

People Pressed into Fenian Ranks.

FUNERAL OF CHARLES F. BROWNE.

Reorganization of the Derby Government.

The Porte Urged to Make Concessions.

FRENCH EVACUATION OF MEXICO COMPLETE.

Termination of Martial Law in Spain.

Attempt to Assassinate Victor Emanuel.

Terrible Earthquake in Island of Mytelene.

Hundreds of Lives Lost.

The Fenian War.

DUBLIN, March 9.—A dispatch from Waterford states that the Galty mountains on the borders of Tipperary and Cork counties are swarming with Fenians, and it is feared an attack will be made on the town of Tipperary, the inhabitants of which are disaffected, and are strongly disposed to help them.

LONDON, March 9, Noon.—It is reported from Ireland to-day that tranquility has been restored throughout the province of Leinster, and that throughout the province of Munster, and that there has been no recent disturbance in the county of Kerry, the scene of the abortive outbreak of last month.

LONDON, March 9, Evening.—Official dispatches received from Ireland say that loads of arms were discovered and seized by the military; and this fact seems to confirm the reports that the rising of the Irish failed to be general.

Dispatches from Dublin state that small bands of Fenians are patrolling the counties of Cork, Waterford, Tipperary and Limerick, pressing people into their ranks, and committing robberies everywhere.

The taverns in Cork are ordered to be closed every evening at dusk.

Stephens, the C. O. I. R., is still in Paris.

A dispatch from Waterford reports that the Fenians appeared in force at Devil's Bit mountain, in Tipperary county. Troops with artillery were sent to dislodge them, but the result is yet unknown. The insurgents muster in strong force, particularly in Tipperary county. No bands as yet have appeared in the county of Wicklow and the town of Wicklow. Reports from Drogheda report no further disturbance there up to this hour—midnight. Twelve of the foremost rebel leaders were captured. The Fenians have captured and hold the police barracks at Kiltect, in county Kildare.

DUBLIN, March 9.—The band of Fenians which was previously reported to have taken possession of the barracks at Kittiel, in Kildare, have been dispersed by the troops. The insurgents made an attack on the barracks at Mount Millik, at the foot of Slievebloom mountain, and were repulsed. Two of the attacking party were shot. The rebels are said to have assembled to the number of 3,000 in the neighborhood of Aberlain Abbeylaix, in Queen's county. Troops have been sent out to disperse them.

The existence of a Fenian council, which has been secretly in session in this city, has been discovered, and its members have been arrested by the police. General Burke, one of the Fenian leaders in the South, has been captured at Tipperary.

A New Cable.

LONDON, March 9.—Cyrus W. Field has consummated the purpose on which, chiefly, he came hither a few weeks ago, by contracting for a submarine cable from Placentia, New Foundland, to Sydney, Cape Breton.

Funeral of Artemus Ward.

LONDON, March 9.—The funeral of Artemus Ward—Chas. F. Browne—took place in London to-day. His remains were buried in Kensal Greene, and were followed to the grave by a great number of friends, including prominent literary gentlemen, members of the United States Legation, and others.

Reorganization of Derby Government.

LONDON, March 9, Evening.—The reorganization of the Derby Government has been completed. The Duke of Marlborough becomes Lord President of the Privy Council, in place of the Duke of Buckingham, appointed Colonial Secretary; and the Duke of Richmond will take the chair at the head of the Board of Trade.

Concessions Urged.

LONDON, March 9, evening.—It is stated that the leading powers of Europe have united in urging upon the Ottoman government the immediate enforcement of the provisions of the treaty of 1856, and the granting of liberal concessions to Christian subjects.

French Evacuation of Mexico Complete.

PARIS, March 10.—

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1867.

☞ The DAILY COMMERCIAL *is circulated in all parts of the State, in Western Virginia, Ohio and the adjacent States, and without comparison, is the best advertising medium in Pittsburgh.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *gives the only complete reports of the local markets published, and is accepted as authority by dealers at home and in all the principal cities.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is sold everywhere in the cars; and by News Dealers at all the principal points. Price five cents a copy.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *solicits local correspondence, giving events of interest, concisely written; also, of improvements, inventions and personal movements.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is the only paper in Pittsburgh that uses the telegraph freely. Its special dispatches are from correspondents selected for their intelligence and reliability.*

The proceedings of the Pittsburgh Methodist Conference, in session at Massillon, Ohio, will be found reported on the third page.

The correspondence, correspondents, matters of interest to the time when to keep well informed of the proceedings at Harrisburg.

A COMMITTEE of the Legislature, composed of Messrs. COLVILLE, of Allegheny; QUIGLEY, of Philadelphia; MARKLEY, of Montgomery; PENNYBACKER, of Chester, and WOODWARD, of Erie, arrived in the city on Saturday, to pursue their investigation of allegations of discrimination of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with reference to freight charges. The Committee held a session at the Monongahela House Saturday afternoon. A report of their proceedings will be found on fourth page.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

A Washington dispatch says the President has withdrawn the appointment of Colonel JOHN H. STUART, Assessor of the Twenty-second District; and the dispatch furthermore says, it is rumored the President will appoint no more Republicans except on the recommendation of Democrats. It is also rumored that the President has sent to the Senate all names on which that body did not take final action.

GOV. GEARY AND THE BOGUS FREE RAILROAD BILL.

The reports we receive from Harrisburg favor the hope that Governor GEARY will promptly veto the Bogus Free Railroad Bill. No man, unless he is prepared to question Governor GEARY's word, more than a hundred times pledged to the people—who, accepting it as sufficient, elevated him to the Chief Magistracy of the State—can entertain the shadow of a doubt of this. When General GEARY was first brought out for the place he now holds, a letter was addressed to him signed by a large number of the business men of Pittsburgh, asking him for an expression of his views in regard to Railroad legislation and whether he was in favor of a General Railroad Law. His reply was, emphatically, that he was in favor of such a law and opposed to monopoly; and he gave such pledges as satisfied not only those signing the letter but the people of the State, who shared their sentiments.

The circumstances under which this correspondence took place gave it peculiar force and significance. The legislation at the preceding session of the Legislature was marked for encroachments by the Pennsylvania Railroad monopoly—legislation too fresh in the public mind to require further reference. As the only remedy, a General Railroad Law had been proposed and voted down in the Legislature. Before going into the campaign the friends of such a law took steps to ascertain whether or not General GEARY was with them. There was no uncertainty, no disguise, but a perfect understanding what the issue was and would be until a remedy was obtained. General GEARY, as we have said, pledged himself to the friends of the proposed law—not only in the letter referred to, but on more than a hundred different occasions during the canvass—on the stump, in conversation and in private letters. He proclaimed himself and was accepted the champion of the Free Railroad principle. Although Mr. CLYMER, his opponent, made similar professions, the people took General GEARY and placed him where he can—and we doubt not will—redeem his pledges.

The bill about to be placed in the hands of Governor GEARY, although it bears the name and professes to be a Free Railroad Law, in fact and intention is the reverse of it. It is the offspring of the very monopoly from which the people have sought and Governor GEARY promised to assist them in obtaining protection; and so far from affording relief, it would only increase the burthens and hardships complained of. It would be doubting Governor GEARY's intelligence to suppose that he does not know this; and it would be impeaching his honesty to intimate that he will not redeem every pledge he has made—redeem it by promptly vetoing the bill when it comes into his hands.

CONFUSED IDENTITY.

It is said that people do sometimes forget themselves and lose their identity. PETER MARTIN was once in this condition. Having been thrown into a state of profound oblivion by two or three drams too much, after a long sleep he awoke sufficiently to feel the necessity of establishing in his own mind his identity. With a nebulous remembrance of having had a horse in charge, whereas he now had in his hand only a bridle, he stated—rapidly and cloudily of course—the argument pro and con somewhat syllogistically thus, "If I be PETER MARTIN I've lost a horse, and if I be not PETER MARTIN I've found a bridle."

Had Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, at the time of his being divested of his two usurpations, the Confederacy and the crinoline, been placed under the soporific influence of some merciful anodyne, that would have at once closed his eyes and quieted his conscience, and had he to-day waked up to consciousness and knowledge, some shock to his feeling of identity, some hesitancy in his self recognition, could scarcely fail to be experienced by him. A lost confederacy, a constituency utterly ruined, a name blasted with infamy, a person regarded by thousands of widows and scores of thousands of orphans, as the cause of their sorrows—all this rushing upon the mind at once might well unsettle his convictions of his own identity. And what his further and more deliberate observations would reveal, would not readily solve the doubt hovering on his restored reason. What! I and my associates in the grand confederacy disfranchised? What! Negroes under Constitutional Government, and voting for constitutions themselves? What! Southern men, too, and Southern Legislatures favoring the detestable progress?

Mr. DAVIS has not been asleep for the past two years. Mr. DAVIS has been a close observer of the changes that those two years have wrought in the country and the times. He may not relish the overthrow of slavery, his favorite institution, he may not admire the prevalence of freedom. But he is not favored so far as to dissever his own agency from these results. He must see, and with his mind see very clearly, the connection between his own towering and selfish ambition, and the ruin and wretchedness that cover his own beloved section and his deluded constituency who mourn among its desolations. His opinions may be imagined, but his feelings, at the retrospect, it would be difficult and terrible to conceive of.

PLASTIC MEMORIES.—Our wayward reconstructionary brethren have wonderfully plastic and convenient memories. They remember and forget in a facile and accommodating manner peculiar to themselves. Thus, while the ex-rebel Louisville *Courier*, in a moment of generous enthusiasm, exclaims "let the past be forgotton," the Paducah *Herald*—the *Courier's* rural reflex—declares that it will not support Mr. J. A. DAWSON for Land Register, because it has been informed that "sometime during the war he held a commission in the Union army." What is to be done with such papers and the people whose ideas and feelings they represent.

THE NEW ALLEGHENY COUNTY LICENSE LAW AND THE NEW YORK LAW.

The distinction between the proposed license law for Allegheny county and the New York law, the main features of which it is said to embrace in some essential particulars, is very marked. The underlying principal of the New York law is independence on the part of the License Board of the influence which those immediately interested in obtaining licenses are supposed to exert. With this view the Board of Health, appointed by the Governor, are the Board of License, and the practical enforcement of the law is committed to the Police Commissioners, who also are appointed by the Governor. This arrangement removes almost wholly the question of granting or denying licenses from the corner grocery influence which, in such matters, sometimes combines to obtain the control of the machinery of the law. Neither are the Board of Health nor the Police Commissioners the creatures of the liquor men, as in New York they would most likely be, were they elective officers. The granting of licenses and the enforcement of the law in no manner hinges on local politics and is as far as possible removed from that kind of influence.

The proposed law for Allegheny county constitutes the Board of County Commissioners the License Board, and the local police force are practically entrusted with the enforcement of the law. The Commissioners are three in number, one of whom is chosen at every general election; and the Police are appointed by the Mayor, who is chosen every two years. While the New York system removes the question of license as far as possible from political or other embarassing influence, the proposed law for Allegheny county leaves the working of it liable to such control. Were the Commissioners for granting licenses appointed by the Governor—even though no change were made in regard to the police—something like the New York law would be obtained. As it is, the distinction is marked, and may be found to be material.

NO MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

A united and persistent effort has been made, ever since the inception of the measure called the military reconstruction bill, to heap up odium upon it. We say a united effort, the late rebels and their more faithful than wise allies in the North, being equally engaged in it. The entire vocabulary of severe and offensive epithets has been ransacked upon it, and it has been represented as the concentrated essence of all that is offensive, tyrannical and despotic in government. It has been spoken of as a novelty in our times, as a blot on our civilization, as, in fact, an invention of fiendlish men instigated by the devil.

All this talk is the mere tirade of simulated alarm and horror. The military arm of the Government is no new thing. All governments embrace it in their executive department. It is as much a part of the government machinery as the office of sheriff or that of postmaster is, and is as much subject to the control of law. The idea of tyranny and despotism has no closer necessary association with military than with civil force. There is no such thing in this country as military government. It is simply force supporting the administration of law and securing the rights of person and property. When law is obeyed and the rights of citizens are not endangered, neither military nor civil force has any function. People may speak bitterly against military power in the Government over them, but as long as they act the part of good citizens, it will do them no harm, but rather protect them.

The function of the military in the Southern States is to secure order, peace and the legitimate ends of civil government there. When the condition of those States becomes such that the backing of this force shall be unnecessary, it will, of course, be withdrawn. Its going there is under law, its functions are prescribed by law, its design is to restore the supremacy of law, and of course to restore to the people that safety, peace and order that have been lost by six years of misrule and war. In a word, it is to establish free civil government where that has been overthrown, and to apply force, if necessary, in securing obedience to it from those who otherwise would not obey. It is not turning loose a soldiery to destroy, pillage and murder, but rather occupying the country with a lawful force sufficient to prevent such violence being committed by lawless men. This is a legitimate measure of civil government. This is the use that has been made of military force under the Constitution for the past six years.

EX-SENATOR COWAN—AN ALLEGED BARGAIN.

The following from the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, may explain the ground of the expectations which the friends of ex-Senator COWAN have lately expressed of his confirmation by the Senate:

"The President, to-day, nominated ex-Senator Cowan to be Minister to Austria. It is asserted by his friends that this is in pursuance of the bargain made by some Republicans to have certain minor offices filled to suit them, and in consideration of which they were to have Mr. Cowan confirmed. Notwithstanding it is hardly likely that he will get through, as in the canvass of the old Senate, made by Mr. Covode, a large majority of Republicans declared their intention of voting against Mr. Cowan under any circumstances, while Messrs. Foster, Harris and Nesmith, who were for him before, are not Senators now, and as Mr Cameron, who has been sent to take Mr. Cowan's place is opposed to him, it is not probable any attempt will be made to confirm the late Senator from Pennsylvania."

A SOP TO CERBERUS.—The Board of Supervisors of Cook county, Illinois, wherein Chicago is situate, have adopted a resolution to pay two dollars a day to reporters who record their proceedings in the daily papers. We heartily indorse for once what the Chicago *Times* has to say. On this subject it speaks as follows: "So far as the proceedings of the board are of public interest, the newspapers, of course, will publish them. So far as they are not of public interest, neither two dollars a day nor ten dollars a day would induce their publication. The idea of the board seems to be that their proceedings, on account of their usual stupidity, are hardly worth publishing, which idea is probably about correct.

MARYLAND U. S. SENATOR.—Under the law the Maryland Legislature will proceed to-morrow to vote for United States Senator. Hon. Montgomery Blair, Hon. Alexander Evans, Hon. Philip Francis Thomas, Hon. Isaac D. Jones, Hon. J. W. Crisfield, and Hon. Samuel Hambleton are all mentioned in the ranks of the majority as candidates for the honor of representing Maryland in the Senate. It is supposed the Republicans will again cast their votes for Hon. J. A. J. Creswell.

THE *Tribune* takes up the Washington *Chronicle's* suggestion that the States should build houses in Washington for their Senators and Representatives and disposes of it thus: "We can't suppose that the States are yet ready to 'embellish the National capital,' thus 'adding to its wealth and importance,' by building mansions for their Senators. It strikes us that they may better pay some of their heavy debts."

CHURCH AND STATE.—Baron Ricasoli, Italian Prime Minister and as worthy successor of Cavour as can be found, tried the experiment of separating Church and State in the new kingdom of which Victor Emanuel is sovereign. The project has not answered well. The State finds itself opposed by a very bad Church and the Church finds itself in a very bad state without secular supervision of spiritual policy and intrigue.

THE PRIZE RING.—Sam. Collyer, the light weight champion of America, and Barney Aaron had a meeting in New York on Thursday to arrange preliminaries for making a match for $5,000, but were unable to agree upon a place for fighting. Collyer would fight in Virginia, where there was no law against prize fighting, and no other place. Barney wanted to fight nearer home; yet would go to Canada on a pinch, but not to Virginia. And so the matter rests for the present.

A THIRD party in Kentucky was organized at Frankfort yesterday, as will be seen by our dispatches. A convention is to be held at Louisville in April for the nomination of a State ticket. This party is composed of conservatives who cannot act either with the rebel or radical parties. Their declaration of principles is given in our dispatches.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Maine Legislature has adjourned, after a session of two months. Its members get $150 per session, be it long or short. They haven't got any Central Railroad in Maine either.

It is more than likely that the formidable vessel of war, the Dunderberg, will fall into the hands of a foreign power. Well, what of it? We can build half a dozen other and probably better Dunderbergs before any likelihood of our wanting use for them occurs.

A man in Cleveland advertises a half interest in a well regulated laying hen for sale, assigning as a reason his utter inability to spend all the profits.

These are hard times for Boston. More people are now out of employment in that city than at any previous time for many years; many manufacturing establishments are idle and all building enterprises are at a stand still.

The full corporation of the Wamsutta mills, at New Bedford, Mass., has voted, under no circumstances, to run their mills less than eleven hours per day, and have at work at present about 100 of their usual force 1,100 operatives.

A remarkable, and, perhaps, unparalelled coincidence is recorded in the civil registry of Bar-sur-Aube, in France. In 1866 there were inscribed there one hundred and six births, one hundred and six deaths, one hundred and six marriages.

A German iron master will send to the Paris Exposition a house made entirely of iron, at a cost of $5,000. It can be taken to pieces, and is easily heated, for the walls are hollow, and may be connected with a furnace or a hot water chamber.

At the close of the year 1866, the Society of Jesus numbered 8,167 members, an increase of 215 since 1865. They are distributed among twenty Provinces, of which Italy contains 4, France 4, Germany 3, Spain 3, and the United States 2.

A contested will case at Newington, N. H., has been so long in court that the lawyers' bills have consumed the entere estate in controversy. As the principal involved was not worth quarrelling about, the case has been withdrawn from litigation. The old story of the oyster.

In New York on Friday Justice Leonard, of the Supreme Court, decided that United States legal tender notes are in law money, and as such are liable to taxation.

The advertisement of postoffice lettings in the South has been given to the *Phœnix*, a paper published at Columbia, South Carolina, which distinguished itself by putting its columns in mourning on the anniversary of Lee's surrender. We suppose the *Phœnix* got that indispensable "Democratic indorsement."

The last foreign arrival brings from Spain the following item of intelligence: "The Governor of Castile proclaims that persons who edit, write or print papers against religion, the queen or the government, shall be punished by death." That is the most effectual way we know of to choke off public discussion.

One day last week an old man of about sixty years of age, named Philo Woods, arrived in Louisville from Henryville, Indiana, in search of his runaway wife, Nancy Woods, aged fifty-eight, who had eloped from him about two weeks previous, taking with her his hired boy, Stephen Wilson, aged nineteen, and all the furniture and portable property in his house. "Philo" should add "Stephen" to his name and let such a wife "gang her ain gait."

An enthusiastic Millerite at Providence, R. I., who fancied that the millenium was near at hand, arrayed himself, on Friday night, in a white garment, remarkable only for its seantiness, and, with a red candle and white flag, stationed himself in the window of his hotel, exhorting the passers-by, and waiting for his translation. He was twice interrupted by the police, and finally taken to the lusane asylum.

The New York *Tribune* is not pleased with the new Academy of Music just inaugurated in that city. It says: "We trust the reader will believe we speak the words of soberness and charity when we say that the interior of the Opera House is on a scale of unparralleled cheapness, and that all the resources or stinginess have been exhausted to gratify the taste for small potatoes and few to the measure." Whereupon Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago send up journalistic peans of self-glorification.

The Elmwood, Illinois, *Observer* gives an account of a singular accident. It says: "A boy of Mr. Gormley's, in Elba, Knox county, was out rabbit hunting with a large dog. The dog started a rabbit which ran towards the boy and between his legs. The dog coming after, with great force, struck his head against the boy's thigh, and broke the thigh bone square in the center." That paragraph, though very well cooked, should be taken with several grains of salt.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, that the removal of any one who has died in France costs a small fortune. The first thing is a fee of $500 for permission to remove; add to this the relatives must entirely refurnish the apartment in which a person has died, and it costs another $500 to take the body by rail as far as England, every town through which the body travels claiming other fees. It appears a cruel state of things, and quite precludes the power of removing the dead if the relatives have only moderate means.

The Vigilance Committee at Mansfield, Ohio, are still engaged in the work of hunting blacklegs and thieves from the place. Fifteen or twenty have been escorted to the cars, and many more have departed without waiting for the attentions of the regulators. The streets are patrolled nightly, and the depots watched, to prevent the return of any of those expelled.

The Sandusky *Register* says: "A friend of ours, who met Mr. Parton while he was 'doing' Cincinnati, learned from his conversation that he had a very high opinion of Chicago enterprise and rapid growth, that he was astonished at the substantial manner in which Cincinnati is built up, and at the abounding evidences of solid wealth he saw in Ohio's metropolis; but he reserved his highest praise and greatest expectations for that future metropolis of the Mississippi Valley and New York of the West, St. Louis. Mr. Parton thinks that the location of St. Louis can not fail to make it eclipse all Western rivals and become the wonder of the occident. He is inclined to think that Cincinnati has about got her growth, although she will always be wealthy and reasonably prosperous."

The Brazilian Emigration agent has chartered the steamer Mariposa, which leaves New Orleans March 9th, to bring to that port 160 Texans, who were recently wrecked on the coast of Cuba, near Havana. They will reach that port on the 18th, in time to take the Guiding Star to Rio Janeiro.

The Legislature of Wisconsin having refused to grant permission for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Winona, Minn., the Legislature of Minnesota has refused to grant permission for the construction of a bridge across the river at La Crosse, Wis. This is the rule of "tit for tat."

According to a report of the German Emigrant Society, two thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight of the five thousand six hundred and ninety-five emigrants who landed at New York in February were Germans. Last year the number of Germans arriving during the same period was two thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; while in the corresponding period of the year previous it was only five hundred and forty-seven. The whole number of German emigrants who have landed at New York since January 1 is six thousand seven hundred and nineteen.

The Governor of Illinois has signed the bill making eight hours a legal day's work in the State, in absence of contracts to the contrary. It goes into effect immediately.

The appropriations made at the last session of Congress foot up $144,793,000. This does not include sums given by general bills in which specific appropriations are not named.

The omission, in the Emperor Napoleon's speech to the Chamber, of any reference to the Great Exposition, is attributed by the Paris *Presse*, a journal of which Emile de Girardin is the principal editor, to his Majesty's conviction that the affair will prove a gigantic failure. The *Presse* does not like the external of the Exhibition building, and is still less favorably impressed with the arrangement of the interior. The fact that M. de Girardin has just been fined five thousand francs for an article politically hostile to the Emperor may or may not have something to do with this unfavorable reference to a project on the success of which Napoleon is known to have set his heart.

A TERRIBLE case of hydrophobia is chronicled in the Detroit papers. A little daughter of Mr. Alfred Woodbury, of the town of Greenfield, Mich., was bitten, some time ago, by a dog, but no symptoms of hydrophobia were at first shown. At length the poison, which, acting as a sub-cutaneous injection, permeated every tissue of the system, broke out in a severe form, causing the most intense suffering. A consultation was held by physicians, who decided that, as the sufferer could not possibly survive, every consideration of humanity demanded that her sufferings be ended by some means, in accordance with which, during a severe paroxism, the child was smothered to death.

REDUCTION OF TAXES.—The estimated reduction of revenue under the act of Congress is twenty-nine millions, but this does not include the half cent a pound stricken from the tax on cotton, which on a crop of three millions of bales would be six to seven millions of dollars—the deduction being about $2 25 per bale. The taxes repealed on the manufacture of men, women and children's clothing are estimated at four millions per annum. This ought to have the effect of cheapening clothing, and will, unless the tailors put the tax into their own pockets and continue to charge their customers the same prices after as before the removal of the tax.

A NATIONAL Religious Convention, the object of which is to secure a national recognition of the being and providence of God, of the authority of Jesus Christ, and the supremacy of the Bible in civil affairs, met on Tuesday evening in Philadelphia, Judge Strong presiding. Addresses were made by several eminent divines, and letters from others were read, expressing sympathy with the movement. An amendment to the Constitution was proposed, recognizing "Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil government."

PERSONAL.

—Wilkie Collins, the novelist, is said to be in a hopeless state of consumption.

—Laura Keene has not added to her reputation by her humble denial in the Southern papers that she was an enemy of Wilkes Booth.

—General Thomas, while expressing his gratitude to his friends in Tennessee, peremptorily declines to have his name associated with the Presidency.

—A Paris critic declares that Thackeray is the greatest novelist who ever wrote in any language except French. This is about as near to unqualified compliment as that most hide-bound of cocknies, a Parisian literary man, can come. There never was but one French writer of fiction who could be compared with Thackeray, and that was Henorie de Balzac.

—Michelet, has begun the history of Louis XVI's reign, which will complete his History of France.

—Massachusetts contributes a pupil to Gen. Lee's college, in Virginia. He is the son of a hardshell old Democratic lawyer near Boston.

—Alphonse Karr is now regarded as the wittiest man in Paris, and the vainest, too. Excessive praise has nearly turned the poor fellow's head.

—It is currently reported that Sydney Howard Gay, late managing editor of the *Tribune*, is engaged in gathering materials for the life of Horace Greeley.

—The Colonel Towles, or Towel, who figured in the Frankfort Convention of Kentucky secessionists, acknowledged that he had been in the Federal service, but was now "ashamed of the buttons." If the buttons could speak, what would they have to say?

—Henry Ward Beecher appears in a card explaining how it is that his sermons continue to appear in the *Independent*, a paper with which he has no further connection. It seems a small surplus had accumulated in the office, which he did not think he had a right to control. That "small surplus" lasts an amazingly long time.

—The rebel General James R. Chalmers has addressed a letter to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, expressing his approval of the course of that Senator in voting to pass the reconstruction bill over the President's veto, and counseling the Southern people to accept the conditions imposed by that act. We are afraid the South is a dead adder. It will not listen to the voice of the Chalmers.

—Senator Orris S. Ferry, of Connecticut, who commenced his official career on Monday, was born at Bethel, and is now forty-four years of age. He graduated at Yale College in 1844, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He was a Representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress, and during the war entered as Colonel of a Connecticut regiment, subsequently receiving promotion to the rank of Brigadier General.

—The remains of Lieutenant Reade, of the Third Ohio, were found buried in a cellar in Charleston, South Carolina, the other day. He was a prisoner in the hands of the rebels during the siege, escaped, was concealed by negroes in the cellar referred to, and there died. The negroes fearing punishment for concealing him, quietly buried the body, without a coffin.

—The Democrats of Connecticut have selected for their prominent candidates this spring men who can afford to pay tolerably heavy electioneering expenses. The wealth of five of these candidates, State and Congressional, is estimated as follows: James E. English, $1,000,000; Edward B. Mosely, $300,000; Julius Hotchkiss, $500,000; Wm. H. Barnum, $500,000; Richard D. Hubbard, $250,000. Total, $2,350,000. English, Hotchkiss and Barnum are large manufacturers; M. Mosely is a retired merchant, and Mr. Hubbard is a lawyer. The Democratic party always proposed to go for the "millions," but we never saw so practical an illustration of the thing before.

—The Troy *Times* of Saturday has the following: "Rumors were current in the street on Friday, that L. W. Jerome, of New York, had failed. The fact is, as we learn from a source altogether likely to be well informed, that Mr. Jerome has lost within a short period about $1,000,000, by the decline in Pacific mail stock. But as he has a balance of quite $2,000,000 on 'the right side of the ledger,' himself, creditors and acquaintances are quite easy. While the decline was going on in Pacific Mail, Mr. Jerome sold the loser of some $100,000 in bonds, stolen from the safe in his office."

A NOVEL SYSTEM OF DRAINAGE.—A young gentleman who writes a good deal for the Pensacola *Observer*, has offered himself as a candidate for Mayor of that city. The following from his address cannot fail to enlist the support of tax-payers in that growing city:

In regard to draining the city, I should, with the assistance of my officers, endeavor to drain it of every cent in the treasury, and if I did not succeed, it would not be for want of inclination. I shall consider it an imperative duty to see that all young ladies and widows get good husbands, and all paupers be fed at the expense of the city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN W. WALKER.....H. N. ARMSTRONG.

WALKER & ARMSTRONG,

DEALERS AND SHIPPERS IN

ANTHRACITE COAL, IRON ORE, &c.

LOCK BOX 53, ERIE, PA.

RIPLEY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Flint Glass, Tumblers, Goblets,

BOWLS, DISHES, &c., &c.

M'KEE STREET, opposite Adams & Co., Birmingham.

P. O. PITTSBURGH, PA.

N. B.—The Birmingham Passenger Cars pass the Works every ten minutes.

H. SMITH.

NEW SPRING STOCK

OF

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

NOW OPENING AT

H. SMITH'S,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 84 WYLIE STREET.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

Plaid and Striped SPRING POPLINS;
DRESS SILKS, all shades;
5-4 WOOL DELAINES;
BROCADE ALPACAS, all colors;
PLAIN ALPACAS, all colors;
DRESS GOODS, of every variety;
BROCHE SHAWLS, black and colored centres;
BALMORAL SKIRTS, latest styles;
FRENCH PERCALES, Buff, Pink and Blue;
CHAMBRAYS,
SPRING DELAINES,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CHINTZES;
STRIPED DIMITY, for Spreads;
WHITE COUNTERPANES;
TABLE DAMASKS;
NAPKINS.

A FINE STOCK OF

Domestic Goods,

BONNETS, HATS,

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c., &c.

A well Selected Stock Selling Very Low,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

WALL PAPERS—1867.

PRICE LIST REDUCED.

Assortment complete for the Season.

W. P. MARSHALL,

87 WOOD STREET.

FISH.

500 pcgs. Mackerel, bbls., half bbls. and kitts, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
1,000 half bbls. Lake Herring;
2,500 half bbls. White Fish,

For sale low by

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

NEW BACON—

HAMS, SIDES AND SHOULDERS,
WHITE FISH,
LAKE HERRING, &c., &c.

Arriving and for sale by

COOK BROS. & CO.,

345 LIBERTY ST.

REFINED SUGARS.

160 bbls. Crushed Sugar, Penna.;
50 bbls. Granulated Sugar, Penna.;
30 bbls. Powdered Sugar, Penna.;
200 bbls. A, B, Ex C, and C Yellow,

For sale low by

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

SPRING STYLE

HATS,

ONLY $6 00 FOR A GOOD

SILK HAT,

AT NO. 117 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

E. R. WILSON.

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,

warranted superior to any other in use.

LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!

Cannot become broken by falling, and NEVER BECOME OUT OF ORDER. These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control, for use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, and also by the School authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also, PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE, the only Patent Slate Surface that has ever been before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.

J. P. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,

427 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

CAUTION—Beware of base imitation. Books and Pamphlets are offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labeled on the back or the package labeled and marked. Patented February 10, 1863. M,W,F

L. H. VOIGT.....DANIEL SHUPE.

L. H. VOIGT & CO.,

PRODUCE

AND

Commission Merchants.

257 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.

300 bxs Hamburg, Factory and E. Dairy Cheese,
150 kegs Summer Packed Butter,
50 kegs prime Country Lard,
160 bbls pure Apple Cider,
50 bbls Sour Cider, for Vinegar,
500 bbls prime Green Apples,
140 bbls Bright Sorghum Molasses,
150 cans Canned Peaches and Tomatoes,
3000 bush latives, quarters and mixed Dried Peaches, in bbls and bags,
1500 bush Ohio Dried Apples,
40 casks prime New Currants,
100 bbls Flint Hominy,
100 bxs Dobbins's Electric Soap,
25 tons baled Hay,
50 bbls Yellow Onions,
300 bbls Peachblow Potatoes,
200 bags Marshall's fine Salt,
20 bbls Wilcox's Champagne Cider,
20 bbls small Sap Boiled,
200 doz Hartford Corn Brooms,
50 bbls Small Dried Fruit,

We call particular attention of the trade to our large stock of Dried Fruit which we offer low in round lots. Our Champagne Cider is very fine drink, free from drugs and alcohol.

Receiving daily Eggs, Butter, Poultry, Potatoes, Apples and all kind of Country produce, and for sale by

M L. H. VOIGT & CO.

FOR SALE.

150 bbls Flour;
25 bbls Sorghum;
20 bbls Dried Apples;
20 bbls Fresh Eggs;
50 kegs Roll Butter;
25 hf bbls Herring;
25 bbls Mackerel;
25 kegs Lard;
150 new Flour Barrels;
2 bbls Pickles;
50 bbls Potatoes;
100 bbls Green Apples;
10 bbls Navy Beans;
50 kegs Roll Butter;
25 kegs packed Butter;
25 hf bbls White Fish;
100 bxs W. R. Cheese;
30 tons Timothy Hay;
2 bbls Cider Vinegar;
4 kegs Apple Butter;
STURGEON BROS.,
303 Liberty street.

WHEAT.

A CARGO OF MINNESOTA

CLUB WHEAT,

Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shelled Corn, in store and for sale by

D. WALLACE,

oct1 358 Liberty st.

PITTSBURGH NURSERY AND

OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

(Successors to John Murdoch, Jr.) NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Pittsburgh, Pa., solicit attention to their extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Grape Vines and Greenhouse Plants. Pittsburgh and Oakland Passenger Cars run to the Greenhouse every fifteen minutes.

NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS,

A lot of very choice Sugar-cured Hams, now coming out of Smoke House, and for sale at lowest market Prices by

JAMES H. PARKER,

M,TH 309 Liberty street.

HORSES,

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

Of the very best for Hire, at

HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,

First street, near Monongahela House.

Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

ADVERTISE IN THE

PITTSBURGH POST,

The only DEMOCRATIC Daily Paper in Western Pennsylvania, and thereby reach many thousands in this region, who see

NO OTHER PITTSBURGH PAPER.

☞ Advertisements, well displayed, are inserted at reasonable rates. MTTH

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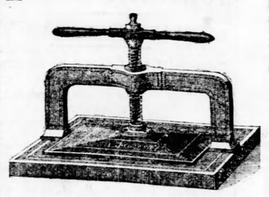

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They may be had, with or without Stands, at their Warerooms, or of the principal Stationers throughout the country.

R. HOE & CO.,

29 and 31 GOLD STREET, New York.

Illustrated Lists sent on application.

W. H. SELLERS.....FRANK VAN GORDER.

(Late R. E. Sellers & Co.)

SELLERS & VAN GORDER,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Carbon Oil, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, and

DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS,

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Sole Agents for PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD, COALE'S JAPAN and VARNISHES.

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AND

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MISS L. W. TAYLOR,

Opens SATURDAY, March 16th, NEW SHAPED SPRING BONNETS AND HATS.

No. 44 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

75 BBLS TALLOW

JUST RECEIVED.

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NEW SPRING GOODS,

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All late and new style Patterns got up in the latest Eastern style. 2p

SPECIAL CARD.

We are now prepared to contract for and furnish promptly,

BLAST FURNACE ENGINES AND BLOWERS,

ROLLING MILL ENGINES,

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Of any required size or design of best materials and workmanship. Also, TOTTEN'S PATENT CHILLED ROLLS, which are worthy the especial attention of all makers of Bar Iron and Steel.

We respectfully refer to any of the Iron or Steel Manufacturers of this city and vicinity.

See general card in this paper.

N. B. HOGG, ROBT. C. TOTTEN, formerly of Knap, Wade & Co.

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FULTON FOUNDRY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REYMER & BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

French & American Confectionary,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, Hermetically Sealed Fruit and Vegetables, Catsups, Pickles, Sauces, Jellies, Fancy Soaps, Spices, Refined Sugars, Crackers, &c., &c.

NEW GOODS BEING RECEIVED DAILY, which are offered at the very lowest market prices.

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RECEIVER'S SALE OF

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WAREHOUSE, No. 201 LIBERTY ST.,

(Lately occupied by Charles C. Baisley,)

Consisting of Canned Fruits, Lard Oil, Lard, Cheese, Pickles in Vinegar, Hominy, Wine Vinegar, Sinapine and Burning Fluid, Cigars, 3,000 lbs to 4,000 lbs Butter, in Fruit House; one Horse and Wagon, etc. Also, Leases of Warehouse and Fixtures. JOHN TORRENCE, Receiver.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 30, 1867. tf

ADDY, WILLIAMS & BARTLEY

PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS

COR. SIXTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.,

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And Corner Beaver and Chestnut Streets, MANCHESTER.

All kinds of WATER, GAS and STEAM FIXTURES kept constantly on hand. fe12

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Office and Landing at Cincinnati Railway Iron Works, 201 and 203 FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI, has facilities for HARBORING COAL AND COKE, and will give the best of references. Address POSTOFFICE BOX 3,081, CINCINNATI.

BREAD BOXES,

Cake Boxes, Spice Boxes, Deed Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knife Boxes, Grocery Boxes, &c., &c., at the Housefurnishing Store of

T. H. RICHARDS,

no14 30 FIFTH ST.

SPRING WAGONS, BUGGY AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—2 new Spring Wagons, large and small size, eastern made.

1 new Open Buggy, eastern made.

2 new sets of fine Buggy Harness.

Will be sold at a great reduction from manufacturer's prices. Inquire of

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,

corner of Smithfield and Water streets.

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the

GROVER & BAKER

No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at

no9 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

VIRGINIA TOBACCOS.

I have on consignment and for sale to the Wholesale trade the following brands o. Virginia Tobacco:

10 bxs. Holland's celebrated Bright Cable Twist;
100 caddies choice half pound Navy;
200 boxes choice New Crop Navy;
10 boxes Lottier's Flounders;
10 butts Mann's 10s Lumps.

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,

Corner Smithfield and Water streets.

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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

60 SMITHFIELD ST., NEAR FOURTH.

LONG & SMITHSON.

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BE DECEIVED

By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you only throw your money away, but buy a GROVER & BAKER, at No. 18 FIFTH STREET. no9

ALL THE NEW STYLES OF

SIGNS, PAINTED AT

JOHN F. CLULEY'S,

139 SMITHFIELD STREET.

**FR

The Daily Commercial

PITTSBURGH M. E. CONFERENCE.

Continuation of Third Day's Proceedings—Church Extension Society—Annual Missionary Sermon—Sunday School Union Anniversary.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
MASSILLON, O., March 8, 1867.

Dr. J. P. Durbin, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church; Dr. Luke Hitchcock, Book Agent at Chicago; T. H. Coursin, Lay Steward from the Uniontown District; Rev. Michael Williams, of the Erie Annual Conference; Rev. Joshua Crouse, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran church in Massillon; Rev. S. P. Jacobs and D. F. Mattison, of the North Ohio Conference, were introduced to the Conference.

The stewards presented their report in part, which was read for the information of the Conference.

Dr. Luke Hitchcock addressed the Conference, after which, on motion, the Western Book Concern was requested to relinquish their claim against widow Turner.

The Committee on Education presented reports as to Pittsburgh Female College, Allegheny College, Mount Union College and Beaver Female Seminary, which were on motion adopted after being read. At the suggestion of the majority of this committee the Conference by a small vote of 54 to 51, recommended that all our educational institutions provide facilities for the education of both sexes—in other words, that both male and females have the privilege of all our colleges and seminaries.

J. Horner presented the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Trustees of Beaver Female Seminary be requested to give due notice in the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* of the time and place of holding the election of Trustees.

Rev. J. D. Norton, of the Erie Conference, Agent of the American Bible Society, and Rev. George A. Little, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Massillon, were introduced to the Conference.

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of Christ Church, touching the plan for distributing necessitious funds, presented their report which was on motion laid on the table for the present.

Dr. Rohlfs, delegate from the Irish conference, in response to a request from the chair, (Bishop Morris) addressed the members of the conference with reference to the interests of Methodism in Ireland. The address elicited considerable applause.

On motion the Conference rules for the distribution of necessitous moneys were suspended, and the Steward granted discretionary powers.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented, read and adopted by a rising vote viz:

WHEREAS, Our beloved brother, C. A. Holmes, D. D., who for the past twenty years has been identified with our Conference, and whose zealous and devoted labors have been so efficient on circuits, in stations and on districts, has been called to the Presidency of the Iowa Wesleyan University, and in accordance with said call has been transferred to the Iowa Conference; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That having so fully met the expectations of the Church in all the positions he has occupied, and having so greatly endeared himself to us by the interest he has ever evinced in everything pertaining to the prosperity of our Conference, as well as by his Christian character, we deeply regret the necessity that has caused the severance of his relations with us.

Resolved, 2. That we congratulate the Iowa Wesleyan University on its success in securing him to preside over its interests, and commend him and his beloved family to our brethren of the West as eminently worthy of their confidence and esteem.

Resolved, 3. That while we shall pray for his prosperity and success in his new field of labor, we hereby assure him that should circumstances ever indicate the propriety of renewing the relations he has so long and so honorably sustained to us, we will welcome his return with kind words and loving hearts.

Dr. Holmes was deeply affected by this mark of confidence and great esteem, and responded in a few warm reciprocative and pertinent words.

Rev. S. D. Roberts, of the Central Ohio Conference, was introduced to the Conference.

The conference, on motion, approved of the action of the trustees of Dayton parsonage in its sale.

J. Mansell, S. Y. Kennedy, Wm. Allen, C. H. Jackson and D. Gordon were, on motion, granted a supernumerary relation without appointment.

The Conference, on motion, concurred in the action of the Quarterly Conference of Malvern Circuit, to sell church property in Paris, Ohio, and similar action of Redstone Circuit, Greensboro and Centenary Mission, Pittsburgh, were also concurred in; also of Ebensburg Circuit, Marlboro, Circuit, and Fairview, Circuit, to the same effect.

The annual report of the Western Book Committee and the exhibit of the Western book concern were presented, read and on motion ordered to be filed.

W. H. Morton, a member of the third class, was examined, reported his conference and missionary collections, and was passed.

The Committee on the State of the Country presented their report, which was read and on motion adopted.

Alexander Watson, a local preacher from Irwin Station, was elected to Deacons' orders.

Reports were presented, read and adopted of Committees on Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, Sunday Schools, and on Missions.

The following was also passed:

WHEREAS we have heard with pleasure of the enterprise for securing in Pittsburgh, Depository buildings, well located, and such as will honor the Book establishment of the Church; therefore,

Resolved 1. That we cordially indorse the movement and commend it to our people as worthy of their liberal contributions.

Resolved 2. That we authorize S. H. Nesbit and J. L. Read to act as agents, without compensations for securing funds for the buildings.

(Signed,) I. C. PERSHING, W. COX,
J. HORNER, J. DRUMMOND.

The Bishop announced the following Committe of Examination for the next Conference:

First Year.—L. R. Beacom, H. Miller, S. M. Hickman, D. M. Hollister.

Second Year.—A. Pearce, M. W. Dallas, Joseph Hollingshead, A. L. Petty.

Third Year.—E. Ellison, A. W. Butts, H. N. Chapman, T. S. Boyle.

Fourth Year.—J. D. Vail, W. D. Stevens, J. W. Weaver, T. J. Higgins.

To Examine Local Preachers for Deacons and Elders' Orders.—J. W. Baker, W. E. Tibbles, D. Rhodes.

To Preach Missionary Sermons.—Rev. J. Henderson, W. C. P. Hamilton, alternate.

The following resolution was presented and read, and on motion adopted:

Resolved, That our present financial system, adopted a year since, together with the report of the Committee on Memorial from Christ Church, be referred to a Committee of six, three ministers and three laymen, to revise and complete a financial plan, and report at the next session of the Conference.

Committee.—A. J. Erdsly, J. Drummond, J. W. Baker, W. Sellers, Esq., W. H. Kirkpatrick, T. C. Dickson.

The following was also adopted.

Resolved, That we earnestly commend the claims of Irish Methodism to our people, and that we welcome its representative, Rev. Dr. Scott, to our pulpits.

On motion, J. S. Lemmon was requested to preach a sermon before the Conference on the subject of Temperance, sometime during the next session.

On motion, a collection was ordered to be taken up to-morrow, at 10 A. M., on behalf of Mrs. Beacom, widow of the late Rev. James Beacom, deceased.

On motion, the presiding Elders were appointed a committee to nominate standing committees for the next session.

The Bishop stated the reasons why Rev. J. W. Bashlog took a transfer to the Missouri Conference, after which he was, on motion, commended to the Christian regards of the brethren in his new field of labor.

Rev. R. Wunderlich, of the Central German Conference, Rev. Captain Kitwood of the Wisconsin Conference, and Rev. R. H. Seward, Secretary of the Seaman's Friend Society, were introduced to the Conference.

It was resolved that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet on to-morrow at 8 A. M.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the usual announcements were made, the Doxology sung, and the benediction pronounced by Dr. George Loomis.

This has been the busiest session ever had—more business being done in the time than ever before. From present appearances the Conference will adjourn on Saturday evening, a thing wholly unexampled in the history of this Conference. So much for our new Bishop. I had neglected to say that the Bishop, who is accompanied by his excellent and accomplished wife, is the guest of Dr. Steece, where also your fellow citizens, Drs. Pershing and Nesbit, find "rest."

VIDEBO.

FRIDAY, 2 P. M.—The anniversary of the Sunday school Union is now in progress. The exercises were opened by J. C High, Chairman.

The report was read by J. A. Miller, and contained the following statistics for the Conference:

Number of Sunday Schools, 505; officers and teachers, 6,950; scholars, 41,542; volumes in libraries, 118,051; Bible classes, 672; infant classes, 6,087; Expenses of the Sunday Schools, $15,557 04; amount raised for Sunday School Union, $603 92; Sunday School *Journals* 409; Sunday School *Advocates*, 10,202; conversions, 2,318.

Rev. R. Scott, D. D., Rev. A. L. Long, and J. D. Norton, are the speakers. A very large audience is present and at this moment listening with rapt attention to Dr. Scott.

I may say now that our centenary contributions will exceed $400,000.

Dr. Durben, as noted above, is here, looking as well as ever.

VIDEBO.

MASSILLON, March 8, Evening.

The Church extension Society held its first annual meeting at 6 P. M., R. Hopkins in the chair, J. Horner, Secretary. The Society elected for its officers:

PRESIDENT—Rev. C. Thorn.
VICE PRESIDENT—Alex. Swilley.
CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY—Horner.
TREASURER—Jas. L. Read.

MANAGERS.

Ministerial.	*Lay.*
George Loomis,	W. Little,
H. Miller,	F. Kramer,
L. Canning,	Dr. E. Ferguson,
E. L. Miller	J. F. Drayo,
R. H. Williamson,	V. Harding,
H. L. Chapman	C. Davenport,
H. Scharlaugh,	W. S. Tipton,
J. Crouse,	C. J. Albright,
J. D. Vail,	E. Ball,
S. M. Hickman,	F. P. Gaither,
T. S. Boyle,	W. W. Kerr,
W. Lynch,	C. Hare.

The society recommended the parent society appropriate $300 to the church at Phillipsburg.

The report of amounts collected for church extension is incomplete, and the secretary was directed to endeavor to procure an accurate account of all that had been collected for that purpose.

At 7 P. M. Dr. Cox preached the annual missionary sermon to a crowded auditory. The opening exercises were conducted by Rev. A. J. Petty. Dr. Cox took for his text, Rev. xi: 15, he sermon was worthy of its author and of the occasion, and produced an excellent effect. Doctor Holmes conducted the closing exercises, giving out the hymn,

"All hail the power of Jesus's name."

which was sung as it only can be sung by a congregation composed largely of Methodist preachers.

VIDEBO.

Fourth Day's Proceedings—Report of the Centenary Committee—Collection of the Year $439,985 99—The Missionary Anniversary.

MASSILLON, O., March 9, 1867.

Conference met at 8½ o'clock, and was opened with religious exercises by Thomas M. Hudson.

Rev. F. M. Sarles and Robert McCaskey of the North Ohio Conference, were introduced to the Conference.

The Steward's report was presented, read and on motion adopted.

There has been collected for Conference claimants $8,042 92—a large increase over last year, and a very gratifying advance in the aggregate of salaries of ministers.

I am sorry to say that the missionary contributions will be some $8,000 short of last year's total—the total as now footed up being $29,939 07.

The eleventh question, viz., in relation to the character of the preachers, was taken up, and S. Franklin was examined and passed, and on motion was granted a supernumerary relation without an appointment.

The first question, viz., "who are admitted on trial?" was taken up, and Allen H. Norcross, Andrew M. Gregg, David K. Stevenson, William L. Dixon, Robert J. White, George A. Sheets, James E. Williams, R. M. Freshwater, William H. Bayne, Ransom J. Strahl and J. J. Excell, being duly recommended, were admitted.

John E. Hollister, formerly a traveling Elder in this Conference, was, on surrendering his certificate of location, re-admitted.

John D. Liggel, not having been admitted, the Presiding Elder was granted leave to give him employment.

The Centenary Committee presented their report as to the collections for centenary purposes within the Conference boundaries.

CENTENARY REPORT.

Connectional Objects.	
Centenary Educational Fund,	58 65
Garrett Bible School at Evanston,	43 50
Bib. Instit. in East Middle States,	1 00
Bib. Institute on the Pacific Coast,	1 50
Centenary Mission Building, New York,	429 00
Bib. Connectional Fund,	191 85
Bib. School at Bremen, Germany,	40 50
Chartered Fund,	307 00
Sunday School Children's Fund,	516 10
Unspecified Contributions,	331 50
Total for Connectional Objects,	1,999 60
Local Objects.	
Church Extension,	$204,854 39
Education,	135,141 00
Total Local Objects,	107,995 39
Whole amount,	$439,985 99

The report was read by the chairman, Dr. Baird, and, on motion, adopted, and the same committee re-appointed for the coming year. S. P. Woolf was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of C. A. Holmes.

Dr. Baird stated that a considerable amount still remained uncollected, and suggested the return of such subscriptions for collection to the pastors of the several charges.

The Committee on the Bible Cause presented their report, which was read and, on motion, adopted.

Dr. J. P. Durbin, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, was introduced by the chair, and addressed the Conference with reference to the interests of the Missionary Society of the Church. Dr. D. stated that the Missionary Society find that their receipts fall very far short of their expenditures, and will leave a considerable deficiency if all the drafts which have been authorized are made upon its treasury.

On motion the session was prolonged indefinitely.

On motion the order of the day, from 10 A. M., viz.: The taking up of a collection in behalf of widow Beacom was taken up, and Wesley Smith, D. L. Dempsey, W. Cox and C. A. Holmes were appointed to receive the same, the amount collected being $164 77.

The Committee on Church extension presented their report, which was read and on motion adopted.

Dr. J. J. Byers, of the Ohio Conference, and Dr. R. S. Rust, of the Cincinnati Conference, were introduced to the Conference.

The usual announcements were made, the doxology sung, and the benediction pronounced by T. H. Wilson, of the Central Ohio Conference.

On motion adjourned.

In the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the 26th Missionary Anniversary was held, Dr. James Drummond presiding; J. Horner, Secretary. The services were opened by Rev. T. M. Hudson, by singing the 998th hymn, beginning

"Jesus Immortal King Arise,"

followed by prayer.

The Secretary then read the annual report of of the Society—to the effect that the contributions of the conference year amounted to $29,939 07, a decrease from last year's report of $8,366 25.

The following resolution was presented, read and, on motion as a part of the report, adopted:

Resolved, That we will endeavor, as a Conference, to regulate our advance positions as contributors for this noble cause, and to this end will especially labor to make our Sunday School auxiliaries still more efficient than formerly in this work.

Rev. H. Miller followed with an excellent address.

The congregation then joined in singing the words of Bishop Heber's hymn, "Waft, waft ye winds his story."

The Secretary then stated that Rev. A. L. Petty was prevented from filling the place assigned him in the programme by the duties of a committee on which he had been placed. Rev. A. L. Long was then called on and delivered an address. Rev. W. H. Locke then followed in an address of eloquent and stirring power.

Dr. Durbin being called upon made a few remarks, stating that Pittsburgh Conference had more men in the missionary fields than any other Conference, and that it ought therefore, pay a premium of $10,000 for that privilege.

The report was then adopted.

The following officers were elected and the Society adjourned.

President—Rev. Robert Hamilton.
Vice Presidents—Revs. J. Coll, W. Smith, J. T. Dravo.
Secretary—Rev. Joseph Horner.
Treasurer—J. L. Read.
Committee to Arrange for Next Anniversary—R. Hamilton, Joseph Horner.

The business of the Conference is about transacted, and the Bishop is about ready to give the several expectants their fields of labor for the coming year. But the Conference will not adjourn until Monday morning, when it is expected that 10 A. M. will find the most of the Preachers armed with carpet sack and umbrella on the train of that good road, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, going Eastward. So mote it be.

I send you the Sabbath appointments:

MASSILLON—M. E. CHURCH.—Bishop Thompson, 10½ o'clock, Ordination of Deacons. 2 o'clock, P. M., Dr. C. A. Holmes, Ordination of Elders. 7 o'clock, L. C. Pershing.
EPISCOPAL.—Dr. John Durbin, 10½. H. Sinsabaugh, 7 o'clock.
PRESBYTERIAN.—Dr. Loomis, 10½ o'clock. A. J. Endsley, 7.
COLORED CHURCH.—M. J. Montgomery, 10½. J. J. McIlhyr, 7 o'clock.
WOOSTER.—T. J. Higgens.
SALEM.—Dr. Drummond.
MARYSVILLE.—H. Ridle.
ALLIANCE.—F. D. Fase, S. Burt.
BERLIN.—W. A. Davidson.
CANTON—M. E. CHURCH.—W. H. Locke, 10½. W. Lynch, 7 o'clock.
EVAN. LUTH. CHURCH.—W. H. Tibbles.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—J. Q. A. Miller.

VIDEBO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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Is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

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ANOTHER CURE.—H. Mullen, Esq., of No. 134 Grant street, Williamsburg, has been completely cured of a violent attack of Rheumatism by one bottle of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY, and is willing to state his case to any person who will call at the above address. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 81 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
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Last week, positively, of the favorite young tragedian,

MR. EDWIN ADAMS,

Who will appear THIS EVENING, as

RICHARD III.

One of Shakespeare's most profound creations, which will be produced with a cast embracing the full strength of the Liberal Stock Company.

TUESDAY, first production of the new sensational drama, entitled, "PIPES, or [spread] MR. FLORENCE, entitled, CLAIRVOYANCE, OR, THE MAN WITH THE WAX FIGURES.

VARIETIES THEATER,
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Engagement of the Beautiful Star Sisters, Madlles ESTELLE and CELESTINE CARLE, the dashing Duo Danseuses; also, of the talented Comedienne and Songstress, Miss MILLIE ST. CLAIR, and the wonderful Gymnasts and Acrobats, Messrs. LABELLE and CARLE. The entire Dramatic combination in a new selection of Songs, Dances, Negrotions and the beautiful drama entitled, THE LOST SHIP.

Union, 8626 92; Sunday School *Journals* 409; Sunday School *Advocates*, 10,202; conversions, 2,318.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats.....75c | Dress Circle.....50c
Gallery.....25c | Private Boxes.....$4 00

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS. — PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.—The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale $3,000,000 acres of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip issued to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Governor's office, at Harrisburg, until 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable, without indorsement, by mere assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General. On all bids for a less quantity than $40,000 and for all bids for the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor General.
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR GRADING AND PAVING—Proposals will be received at the Office of A. AMMON, Esq., on Braddock street, East Birmingham, until the TWELFTH DAY OF MARCH, 1867, for Grading and Paving the following streets and Alleys: Josephine street, from Harmony to Railroad street; Larkins alley, from Harmony to Joseph street; Brown street from Josephine street to Monongahela river; Wright's alley, from Meadow to John street, and Meadow street from Carson to Clifton street. Plans of the above work may be seen at the above Office until said day. By order of STREET COMMITTEE of East Birmingham.

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STATE LOAN.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR

A Loan of $23,000,000.

AN ACT TO CREATE A LOAN

For the Redemption of the Over-Due Bonds of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The Bonds of the Commonwealth, and certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been due and unpaid for some time past;

AND WHEREAS, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market, therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interests of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loans or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and the first of August in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor General, and registered in the books of the Auditor General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, if any, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of loan of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids of the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued, shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now or hereafter due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer may prescribe, and every bidder for said loan, now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committee, or other persons, holding in fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or money, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bids authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation, after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN CLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock, M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan." Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pa., U. S. A."

Bids will be received for $3,000,000; reimbursable in 5 years and payable in 10 years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in 10 years and payable in 15 years, and $10,000,000 reimbursable in 15 years and payable in 25 years. The rate of interest to be either 5, 6 or 7 per cent. per annum, payable at the publicity stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over due bonds aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over due bonds.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Deputy Attorney General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspapers publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

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Philip Reymer,	

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SPRING ELECTIONS.

LAWRENCEVILLE NOMINATIONS.

The municipal election for borough officers of Lawrenceville takes place to-morrow. The Republicans of the second ward met on Friday night and nominated a ticket. The borough officers was also nominated by the delegates from the two wards. The full Republican ticket, as it now stands, is as follows: For Burgess—Wainwright, Councilmen—First ward, Robert Wainwright; Second ward, Samuel McMahon, W. Bishop. School Directors—First ward—Hon. E. M. Stowe, M. Nickerman; Second ward—J. Evans, S. W. Reynolds. Election Judges—George Wareham, First ward; A. McClintock; Second ward. Election Inspectors—W. Thompson, First ward; Henry Whiteman, Second ward. Return Inspectors—John Hare, First ward; Wm. M. Richard, Second ward. Assessors—First ward, John Wilkinson. Assistant Assessors—Second ward, John McCullough, John Kincaid. Auditor—J. J. Covert. Constable—C. Jeffries.

The Democrats and Johnson men met on Saturday evening, and nominated the following borough officers' ticket: Burgess, J. C. Buffum. Councilmen—First ward, R. J. Wilson, Philip Bergdoll; Second ward, J. B. Meaner, A. Scott. Justices of the Peace—First ward, George Mitchell, John Mcelwee. Election Judges—P. Leitz, First ward; Henry Ahlbrom, Second ward. Inspectors of Election—Jos. Hart, First ward; N. J. Stevens, Second ward. Return Inspectors—John Fass, First ward; Thos. Barrett, Second ward. School Directors—John Kalghefair, First ward; T. B. Stewart, Second ward. Assessors—First ward, Wm. J. Davidson, Second ward. Assistant Assessors—First ward, Beltz; Second ward, Thos. Barrett. Auditor—S. H. Wood. Constable—Jas. Irish.

Mr. Wainwright, the Republican nominee for Burgess, is an old and well known resident of Lawrenceville, and has been a member of the borough Council for a number of years past.

MOUNT WASHINGTON NOMINATIONS.

The citizens of the borough of Mount Washington held a meeting at the School House, Saturday evening, and made the following nominations for borough officers:

Burgess—Isaac Whittier.

Council—David E. Ferguson, Samuel Boggs, Wm. Kelly, John Burford, Daniel Towse.

Judge of Election—Jacob Stein.

Inspector of Election—Jacob Stein, Jacob Wilbert.

School Directors—Jacob Wilbert, Alexander Sturley I. Cuthbert, three years; Daniel Towse, one year.

Assessor—Eli Burford.

Assistant Assessors—John J. Kauf, Frederick Kauf.

Auditor—George Chivers.

Constable—Christian Eberhart.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH NOMINATIONS.

The following tickets, both Citizens' were nominated by the citizens of South Pittsburgh, on Saturday evening. The election for borough officers will be held on the municipal election, which takes place next Friday:

Burgess—William H. Barker, Council—Miles Humphreys, Alexander Wilson, Wm. Kennedy. School Directors—John Evans, J. Nelson McKinney, for three years; Henry Haywood, for one year. Assessor—Christian H. Kuhn. Assessing Clerk—Lloyd. Assistant Assessors (three years)—Jacob Lower, Addison Rosier. Assistant Assessors (one year)—Jacob Inspector of Elections—David Davis, jr.; Return Inspector—John Swift. Constable—John Lumbers. Burgess—John Murray. Council—Robert Richard, Jonathan Brandt, Peter Slicker. School Directors—Jacob Yaeger, James Brandt, for three years; Henry one year, R. J. Eckels. Assessor—William Lloyd. Assistant Assessors—Thomas Berrington, Jacob Judge of Elections—James Cready. Inspector of Elections—Wm. Adams. Return Inspector—John Ridley. Constable—James Cready. Auditor—Nelson McKenny.

Collision Between Railway Cars--Narrow Escape of the Passengers.

On Saturday morning, about eleven o'clock, as car No. 35, of the Citizens' Passenger Railway, was crossing the track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, on Penn street, near Canal, it was struck by the rear car of a freight train which was backing towards the Union Depot. The freight car struck the street car nearly in the middle of it, smashing the latter considerably, and shoving it off the track and breaking down a lamp post. Six or seven passengers in the car narrowly escaped serious injury. Mrs. Dr. Chamberlain of Lawrenceville, in attempting to jump off the platform of the car, fell to the ground, sprained her knee, and rolled under the freight car. With remarkable presence of mind, she rolled over to the outside of the track just in time to save herself from a horrible death. As it was a portion of her body was grazed by the passing train. Mr. Danbaugh, the driver of the car, and conductor and driver of the street car that they had no warning of the approaching train, while the bellman stationed at the crossing is equally positive that he rung the bell when the train was sixty feet away. The Pittsburgh Railway Company, in consequence of this accident, has issued orders to the drivers to bring the cars to a full stop at the railroad crossing, and have directed the conductors to have a personal examination that no trains are approaching before proceeding.

Death of a Pittsburgher in Nashville.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

A year or two ago I effected for Mrs. Mary J. Everett, a sale of a house and lot at East Liberty. She left here for Chattanooga about a year since, and, as the following letter will explain, died shortly after in the city work-house at Nashville, Tennessee:

BILLINGS G. CHILDS, Esq., Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

DEAR SIR: Some eight or nine months since, a strange woman was sent to the work-house by the mayor of this city. She remained some time; was very sick when she came, recovered and left, but died. But little was known of her at the time, and no notice was paid to it, as many die here every day. This day I have examined some papers that have been left here and were found in the trunk of her attorney in 1865, and sold some land of hers, several letters were found from her husband, Wm. Everett, to her in Baltimore. Also, some dispatches, and an express receipt for two packages. I have no interest in the matter, but consider it my duty to do justice. If this should reach you, and anything is necessary to be done, I will attend to it.

Very respectfully, E. W. FARRAR.

NASHVILLE, City Work-House, Feb. 25, 1867.

When I last saw her she had several hundred dollars in money, and a valuable gold watch. She has some friends residing near here, whose address I do not now remember, and I believe, relations in Baltimore. I think two of her children are at the Soldiers' Orphan Asylum at Pittsburgh. Please publish the foregoing as the only means I have of communicating with the family of the deceased.

Very truly, BILLINGS G. CHILDS.

Slight Fires.

On Saturday afternoon about quarter-past five o'clock, an alarm of fire was sounded from Box No. 34, which was caused by the partial burning of the ground floor in the drug store of J. M. Fulton, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets. The fire was caused by the bursting of the gas pipe in the cellar, which ignited and communicated to the floor. It was put out by the application of a few buckets of water, with little damage. The Fire Department were promptly on the ground, but their services were not required.

The alarm of fire about half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, from Box No. 13, at the Vigilant Engine House, was caused by the partial burning of the roof of a house in the rear of the drug store of S. A. Slusser, No. 504 Sea & Co., No. 167 Fifth street, near Wood. The fire caught from a defective flue in the chimney, and was extinguished before much damage was done, by the firemen, who were promptly on hand.

PRESENTATIONS.—On Friday evening, the members of the Walton Hose Company, of East Birmingham, presented to Miss Julia Barnett a handsome gold watch and chain, and to Miss Jennie Campbell a silver tea-set, at the residence of Mr. Barnett, in Birmingham. The presentations were made as an acknowledgment of the services of those ladies, who worked so energetically for the Walton Company, in the contest for the silver horn at the Orphans' Fair, held a few weeks since in Town Hall, Birmingham. The presentation speech was made by A. Ammon, Esq., and was responded to by T. Campbell, Esq., on behalf of the recipients. The watch and silver service were furnished by J. R. Reed & Co., jewelers, on Fifth street, and bore appropriate inscriptions.

ANOTHER letter from Dr. Robert Hunter appears in our issue of to-day, and we take pleasure in calling special attention to it as a production worthy of the most careful reading and consideration. None can afford to disregard its practical teaching. The intimate connection between catarrh, sore throat, bronchitis, and the formation of tubercles in the lungs, as described by the Doctor in his letters, must strike every intelligent reader. Certainly no subject of like is of greater importance, for there is no disease so fatal in the long catalogue of human ills as consumption.

PROMOTION CONFIRMED.—Among the recent confirmations by the Senate, is that of Marshall I. Ludington, as Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army. He formerly resided in this city—is a brother of Brevet Col. E. H. Ludington, U. S. A., and Dr. H. Ludington, of our city. The Major has served since 1861 as volunteer Quartermaster, and been brevetted Brigadier General of Volunteers. As an evidence of his efficiency and faithfulness, he is the only volunteer officer who has received a Major's commission in the Quarter Master Department of the Regular Army.

LECTURE ON FENIANISM.—Senator A. L. Morrison, of Missouri, delivered a lecture at City Hall, on Saturday evening, under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood, on "The Present State of Fenianism." Delegations from the several Fenian circles in this city were present. The Senator was pretty severe on President Johnson, in regard to his course in Fenian matters.

GEN. KIDDOO.—The Washington *Chronicle* of Saturday says: This gallant officer yesterday had the third operation performed upon his old wounds. The General has for the past month been enduring great suffering from these frequent surgical operations, but thanks to his skilful medical attendants, Drs. Watson and Thompson, he is now in a fair way to permanently recover.

COLORED CHURCH.—A religious revival has been going on among the colored population in this vicinity. The membership of the Wylie Street African Methodist Episcopal Church, of this city, of which Rev. Johnson Underwood is pastor, increased its membership two hundred and sixty last year. This church recently bought a burial ground costing three thousand dollars.

THE FIREMEN'S APPROPRIATION.—The Eagle Fire Company have accepted the proposition of Councils to be content with an appropriation of $3,000, and forego soliciting contributions from citizens.

M. E. BOOK DEPOSITORY.—The following is a comparative statement of the sales at the Methodist Episcopal Book Depository in this city, for the past three years: In 1864, $28,358 09; in 1865, $31,582 81; in 1866, $37,161 57.

REJECTED.—The United States Senate on Friday rejected the nominations of Jacob Ziegler, to be Assessor, and Thomas Johnston to be Collector of Internal Revenue in the Twenty-Third District.

The Indian Herb Doctor may be consulted free of charge, at No. 191 Liberty street.

DISCRIMINATION IN FREIGHTS.

The Charges Against Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Investigation of Legislative Committee.

The Committee appointed by the State Legislature to visit this city and investigate into the facts connected with the allegations that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company discriminated in their tariff for freights in favor of residents of other States, and against the interests of the citizens of Pennsylvania, met on Saturday afternoon at the Monongahela House. The Comittee consisted of Messrs. Robert A. Colville, Chairman; A. D. Markley, Montgomery; George A. Quigley, Philadelphia; O. S. Woodward, Erie, and N. A. Pennypacker, Chester. Mr. Wm. J. Ovens, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, was also in attendance, and subpœned the witnesses. But few people were aware of the presence of the Committee, and the investigation was, of course, very imperfect, as it was probably designed to be.

A number of witnesses were called, and the following testimony was elicited:

Thomas S. Clarke, of the firm of Clarke & Co., Union Transportation Line, was sworn, and testified that he was not aware of any discrimination having been made at any time in favor of citizens of other States.

Isaiah Dickey, Esq., sworn—Am a forwarding and commission merchant; have had business connections at Nashville, Tennessee, for purchasing and manufacturing flour; have shipped flour from Nashville to this city, by river, and upon its arrival have ascertained that it could be forwarded from Cincinnati to New York for ninety-three cents per bushel, which was a less amount than was at that time charged from this city. The fact that a lower rate of freight from Cincinnati to New York was charged than from Pittsburgh to New York (five hundred miles less) appeared to be understood even by the captains of the steamboats on the river. When freights from the West were unusually abundant, as was sometimes the case, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would refuse Pittsburgh freights, Mr. Dickey stated that he had had flour on hand for sixty days waiting an opportunity to forward it to New York, but the Pennsylvania road refused to receive it, although he even had it placed on drays and conveyed to the depot. In the opinion of the witness the discrimination made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company might result in driving forwarding and commission merchants from this city to western localities.

C. A. Carpenter, freight agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at this city, testified that he did not know of any discrimination being made by the road against shippers of freight from Pittsburgh. He was not acquainted with the rates for freight charged by the Union Transportation Line, nor the rates charged that line by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He was not informed in regard to any arrangement between the railroad company and the Union Transportation Line. He did not know of any arrangement between the railroad company and Union Line, called a "draw-back account."

D. S. Macrum, of the firm of Macrum, Glyde & Co., forwarders, with other witnesses, were examined, but no new light was thrown upon the matter.

The Committee then adjourned to meet in Harrisburg on Wednesday, and in Philadelphia on Friday.

Letter from Dr. Robert Hunter--No. 4.

ON PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

In my last letter I concluded my observations on the diseases of the nose, throat and bronchial tubes, and I now come to speak of pulmonary consumption, that dread malady in which these affections, when neglected, invariably come.

Consumption is the most fatal disease in the long catalogue of bodily afflictions. In this, and indeed in all countries lying within the temperate zone, it causes one death in every four which result from disease! The deep interest and great importance of everything which promises to mitigate the ravages of this scourge cannot, therefore, be over estimated. The weekly bills of mortality point us to the startling fact, that of those who have passed the age of puberty, fully one in every four persons we meet in the great thoroughfares of business and pleasure is under the ban of this terrible disease, and destined sooner or later to fall a sacrifice to it, unless saved through more rational means than those usually employed.

In this and subsequent letters I shall endeavor to explain those points on which it is necessary for the public to be informed regarding the nature of this disease—the causes which produce it—the symptoms by which its approach may be known—the several stages and forms it assumes—the ages, classes, and callings most predisposed to it—and, lastly, those principles of practice which, if adopted in time and faithfully followed, would lead to its prevention when not established, and to its successful treatment when it is. To do justice to a subject of such wide range and vast importance would require a series of graduated letters, but the reader will have in the complete series a practical history of this scourge, to which he can in the future confidently refer for guidance and instruction.

Consumption is caused by tubercles in the lungs. For a long time this term—consumption—was applied indiscriminately to all diseases of the human system attended by any wasting or emaciation of the body. They were called consumption because the body slowly *consumed* away. When the study of pathological *anatomy*—that is to say, the condition of the organs in diseases—became more general, it was soon found that disease of the lungs was more frequently the cause of wasting than all other chronic affections combined, and, in course of time, the term consumption became limited to pulmonary disease. I use the term, therefore, I use the term I wish the reader to remember that I mean not only a disease of the lungs, but a particular kind of disease, characterized by the deposition of tubercles in their substance.

Tubercles are little granular bodies in the lungs deposited from the blood. They are most frequently located beneath the mucous membrane of the air-tubes, but they are also deposited in the air cells and on the free surface of the mucous membrane. When they are formed on the mucous membrane of the air-tubes, it is not uncommon for them to undergo a change, become detached, and expectorated by the patient long before any ulceration has taken place in the lung.

Tubercles are found in *three different stages*. In the *first*, they are grayish, half transparent, and feel firm and rough when the finger is passed over them. They vary in size from millet-seed to a common pea, and are known in medical parlance by the name of *miliary* tubercles. In this stage they cause very little disturbance of the system. All we usually find is, that the breathing is slightly shortened, and perhaps there is a disposition to hack and clear the throat frequently; but beyond these indications the patient has no warning of what is taking place in the lungs.

Second Stage.—The miliary tubercles increase in size by fresh particles thrown off from time to time by the blood, and also undergo a change in color. They were, in the first stage, half transparent; they are now *opaque*, and becoming *yellow*. If we examine a portion of lungs in which tubercles in the second stage exist, we find it studded here and there with what looks precisely like *lumps of cheese*. You can separate these and they break down between the fingers like cheese. The size of these lumps is various, tubercles vary in the second stage from a pea to a filbert, but it is also common to find here and there a tubercle of much larger size. If there are a great many tubercles, there will be a good deal of *shortness of breath* and some *loss of flesh*. Tubercles cause shortness of breath by closing the air tubes and cells of the part of lung in which they are situated. There may also be cough and mucous expectoration, arising from the irritation they produce.

Third stage.—Having reached the stage of cheesy tubercle, the disease may remain stationary awaiting a sufficient exciting cause to carry it to the last change. Sooner or later, the pressure produced by the tuberculous matter, or a fresh cold, produces inflammation in the surrounding tissues, and the whole breaks down, forming an ulcerous excavation or cavity in the part of the lung diseased. The matter or pus, formed by the destruction of the walls of the air-tubes and cells and by the softened tubercle, is coughed up and expectorated. As all the tubercles are not formed at the same time but in successive crops, so softening does not take place in all at once. After the first shock to the system, caused by the ulceration and breaking down of a part of the lung, has passed, considerable improvement takes place in the symptoms, but soon a second crop of tubercles softens, and another part of the lung breaks down. This successive softening, slowly but surely undermines the patient's strength. As soon as the first softening of tubercles takes place we have all the worst symptoms inaugurated—hectic fever, night sweats, increase of cough, purulent expectoration, loss of flesh and strength.

Such is a brief outline of what takes place in the lungs in the three stages of consumption. Before death supervenes, a considerable portion of one lung becomes destroyed, and usually the other affected. Sometimes several distinct cavities are formed in the same lung, but it is more common for the intervening tissue to become obliterated, and the several small cavities to unite and form one large excavation.

I have told you that consumption is produced by tubercles. Now what is the cause of tubercles? It is necessary that this question should be answered before you can clearly understand how it is that other apparently trifling diseases can produce this fearful malady. In former letters I pointed out the danger of neglecting *catarrh, sore throat, and bronchitis*, and told you that these are the common causes of consumption. Tubercles result from imperfect decarbonization of the blood. Whatever prevents the free admission of pure air to the air cells will produce them. Softened tubercle is nothing more than the elements of the tissues in which it was deposited, united with a greater quantity of carbon. Mark, now, the effect of a catarrh in its influence on the lungs. I have told you that catarrh is a chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the nose. The secretion which forms in the posterior nares, falls down into the throat, and rapidly extends the irritaton to the entrance of the windpipe. When once it has reached this point, every slight change of weather, every exposure to dusk, increases the irritation and carries it on ward into the larynx, producing slight hoarseness, and into the bronchial tubes, causing the secretion of a sticky, bluish-white mucus. You see, then, that a catarrh produces the irritation on which this mucus depends. The windpipe and bronchia in which it forms, are the tubes through which the lungs receive the air necessary to for the removal of the carbon from the blood. So you suppose you can obstruct those tubes and yet not diminish the air drawn through them at each inspiration? This sticky mucus not only obstructs them, but often completely seals up a tube of considerable size. And if you diminish the air received into the air-cells you cause a portion of the carbon to remain in the blood. The moment the air is shut off from a cluster of air cells the capillaries of those cells become gorged with imperfectly decarbonized blood, and are liable to become tuberculous. Kind nature is indulgent, and may bear with us for a time, but sooner or later a deposit of carbon takes place in the obstructed part, and from that moment the disease has changed from a simple catarrh or bronchitis to the most fatal disease known to our race. It is the obstruction of the air-tubes by mucus which causes the formation of tubercles, and hence it is that until the tubercles are actually formed the patient has no warning of his danger, beyond the presence of the sticky mucus which he hawks up from time to time. ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.

Merchants' Hotel, Pittsburgh, March 9, 1867.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Alderman Morrow.]

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Henry Eburg made an information on Saturday charging Mrs. Lang *alias* Catherine Porter with keeping and maintaining a disorderly house on Beach alley, in the Eighth ward, where immoral persons congregate to the unlawful disturbance and annoyance of the neighborhood. The accused was arrested and held to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars for her appearance at court for trial.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A LAWYER.

Joseph E. Robinson, of Allegheny, made an information on Saturday afternoon, charging George R. Cochran, a member of the legal profession, with assault and battery. The complainant states that Mr. Mcfeely, who occupies the office with Mr. Cochran, left for the country on Saturday morning, leaving the office in charge of him (Robinson). Shortly afterwards the accused came to the office and, without summarily kicked him out and beat and abused him. A warrant was placed in the hands of officer Seth Wilmot for the arrest of the accused.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

Anthony Snyder was arrested on Saturday on the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. He was accused of having struck a colored boy named Washington Lawson with a brick. In default of one thousand dollars bail (or bail in less amount) he was committed to jail. He afterwards paoured bail and was released.

[Before Justice Lipp, of Birmingham.]

TWO CHARGES.

George Oxley was charged on Saturday with malicious mischief and surety of the peace, the former charge being preferred by Mrs. Catherine Beltz, and the latter by Margaret Schneck. In default of $300 bail Oxley was committed to jail for trial.

RELEASED FROM JAIL.

Peter Delaney, committed to jail on Friday by Acting Master Morrow, for felonious assault and battery preferred by Kate Ruckreigle, gave one thousand dollars bail on Saturday for his appearance at Court, and was released.

MORE HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

Highway robberies are becoming of common occurence of late, and scarcely a night passes that some person is not knocked down and relieved of his valuables. We are called upon to record three more daring robberies in one night, which occurred a night or two since. Mr. J. Fry, of Fry, Peck and Co., while driving along Penn street, near Canal, was approached by two men, struck with a slung shot and knocked senseless to the ground. On his person was found a pocket-book, containing over twenty dollars. An Irishman named Andrew Kelly was also set upon by robbers while passing along Canal street, in the vicinity of Liberty street, was knocked down and his pockets rifled of fifteen dollars in money.

TWO BURGLARS ARRESTED.

The grocery store of Patrick Sheets, on the corner of Washington and Webster streets, was burglariously entered a few nights since, and a number of articles stolen, among which was a large navy revolver. On Saturday afternoon, Mitchell Smith, a resident of Webster street, was arrested and taken before Alderman Taylor, charged with surety of the peace, on oath of his wife, who alleged that he drew a revolver and threatened to shoot her. On the charge being made, he proceeded to Alderman Taylor's office, and identified the revolver as the property of Sheets. He was accordingly made an information against Scall for burglary. Scall was arrested on Saturday morning, and committed to jail by Alderman Taylor, and on his way to the Mayor's office acknowledged his complicity in the burglary. Information was also made by a resident of the Ninth ward, was his accomplice. After committing to jail Alderman Taylor proceeded to the Ninth ward and arrested Devers. Both parties were committed to jail for a hearing.

Early on Saturday morning, a man was arrested on suspicion of having set fire to McKeefry's feed store on Seventh street, by whom he was being pursued, perished in the flames, but who was discharged for want of sufficient evidence against him.

POCKET PICKED OF $250.

Lieutenant Commander L. D. Frost, of the United States Navy, had his pocket picked on Friday night, in the Opera House, of a pocket-book containing $250 in bills, and a number of valuable papers. He had money on the inside pocket of his coat, and thinks it was taken while he was coming out, after the close of the performance, as he felt a jostle in the crowd, but paid no attention to it, as he thought the crowd being so great, that the jostling was purely accidental.

Obituary—Anna Margaret Kane.

The Philadelphia *Press*, of Friday, pays the following tribute to the memory of Mrs. Anna Margaret Kane, wife of Lieut. James Kane, who died suddenly in this city on the 9th inst., in the twenty-sixth year of her age: "This lady is remembered by the soldiers of the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry (which was composed principally by Philadelphians) with feelings of peculiar regard and tenderness. Her many acts of kindness to the men of that regiment, of which her husband was an officer, her gentle deportment, her heroic fortitude under the severest trials of a campaign, and her tender regard for the sick and wounded soldiers, will not soon be forgotten, endeared her to the memory of every soldier who experienced her tender nursing. We remember, when acting as a correspondent, that Mrs. Kane was captured, with the greater portion of the regiment, at Culpeper, and that while Castle Thunder for four weeks, refusing every offer of liberty so long as she could be of any service to the heroic men with whom she had, in so many, and brief, days, become united, by a woman's strong patriotic feeling, enlarged charity, noble disinterestedness, and, though thrown among men of hardened natures, as gentle, courteous, and exceeding modesty of demeanor as a woman of gentle birth could be performed in the army was such that might long ago have broken down one of greater age and bodily strength."

WORKINGMEN'S MEETING.—A mass meeting of the workingmen of Allegheny county, under the auspices of the Trades Assembly, will be held to-morrow evening at City Hall. A number of distinguished speakers have signified their intention of being present on the occasion, and a general outpouring of the workingmen is anticipated.

THE DAILY POST.—The enterprising publishers of the *Pittsburgh Post*, desiring to reach all the leading merchants and manufacturers of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, avail themselves of our advertising columns this morning, appreciating the fact that the Pittsburgh Commercial has unquestionably the largest circulation of any daily newspaper published in Western Pennsylvania.

SPRING FLOWERS and Straw Goods at Abel & Co.'s, 54 St. Clair street.

SEIBERT & Co., Steam Book and Job Printers, corner of Fourth and Wood street.

BEAVER FEMALE SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE opens its Spring term April 1.

M R. T. TAYLOR.

COD LIVER OIL.—The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. mwf

Public Amusements.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—Edwin Adams concluded the first week of his, this far very successful engagement on Saturday evening, to a full house. This evening he will personate the crooked-backed tyrant, Richard III, supported by an excellent cast. To-morrow evening he will produce for the first time in this city the new and successful play, "Chairvoyance," which will be presented with new and beautiful effects.

VARIETIES.—Four new stars are announced to make their first appearance this evening—the Star Sisters, Estelle and Celestine, dansuses, and Messrs. Lazelle and King, gymnasts and acrobats. Johnny Hart will also be on hand, and the ballet troupe will continue their beautiful evolutions.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At this beautiful temple of the drama, to-night, Mr. Otto V. Hoym will appear as Hamlet, supported by a good cast from the German company. Mr. Hoym is an established favorite here, and deserves to be, as he is the most talented actor our German managers have introduced to the Pittsburgh public.

THE shivering victims of Fever and Ague, who freeze to-day, to-morrow or whenever, might have been exempted from their present trials had they availed themselves in time of that safeguard against all malarious diseases, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. But it it is too late for prevention it is not too late for cure. A single bottle of this irresistable herbal tonic will stop the paroxysms, and a brief course of it will restore the liver to healthy health. The prudent and thoughtful, however, who would rather forestall disease than wait for its assaults, will resort to this sure defense against intermittent and remittent fevers at the commencement of the season when they prevail. Now is the time to forearm the system against fever and ague, billious complaints and dyspepsia—diseases which are often engendered, and always aggravated, by the chills and damps of winter and early spring.

Shakspeare on Intermittents.—The Bard of Avon tells us that the "sun in March doth nourish Agues," and the remark is as true now as it was three hundred years ago. But, fortunately, in these modern days, March Agues can be prevented. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, in a single week, will put the system in a condition to resist every species of intermittent fever. Or, if there is a predisposition to biliousness or dyspepsia, this unequaled regulator and invigorator will just as certainly prevent that. All the disorders common to the season of fogs and frosts may be held in clearance by this potent antidote. They may also be ejected from the system, after they have made a lodgement there, by its persevering use. It is therefore moral insanity for any family to be without it.

DIED:

FRICKER—On Sunday, March 10th, GEORGE BUEKER, infant son of Colonel Joseph and Annie Fricker, aged 3 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of D. J. Pender, Esq., THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

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ARE THE BEST.

Call and see them in operation at SUMNER & CO'S 27 Fifth street.

WM. H. KNOX. ROBERT C. ORR.

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IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

W J Mc Cleery & Co, 5 cars rye; D R Galway, 2 cars rye; Hitchcock, Mc Creery & Co, 1 car rye; M Coon, 300 bbls flour; Lindsey, Jr, & Co, 150 bbls flour; Schomaker & Lange, B Leech, 200 bbls flour; Schomaker & Lange, 5 sacks feathers; Cushing & Co, 1 box dry goods; Lyon & Shaffer, 1 bdl Blanchard, 12 bbls apples, 10 dozen brooms; T Hajer, 1 bbl eggs; Lindsey & Co, 1 car wheat; Armstrong & Co, 200 bbls clover seed; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company, 6 sacks rags; R F Wahlgren & Co, 3 sacks rags; Abbott, Lee & Co, 15 dozen pails; Smith, Johnson & Co, 15 dozen pails; D Dilworth & Co, 20 dozen pails, 10 sacks clover seed; Haworth, Mc Donald & Co, 5 dozen tubs; Gay & Welsh, 2 dozen tubs; J Kolion & Bro, 3 dozen tubs, 3 dozen wash boards; J Horn, 1 box buttons; Hall, Graff & Co, horse shoeing; W m Rankin, 2 bbls eggs; McCullough, Smith & Co, 1 bbl whiskey; Mc Nabb & Speer, 1 bbl whiskey; Wm Rowell, 1,000 tallies; Brymer & Bro, 19 boxes; Large & Co, 5 crates pig iron; James Glenn, 10 sacks; Atwell, Lee & Co, 15 dozen pails; Smith, Johnson & Co, 10 dozen pails; D Dilworth & Co, 20 dozen pails, 10 sacks clover seed; Haworth, Mc Donald & Co, 5 dozen tubs; Gay & Welsh, 2 dozen tubs; Seibert & Co, 1 bbl japan; A Torrence, half barrel japan; J L L Knox, 1 car stone; H Rea, Jr, 2 cars hay; Bryan & Caughey, 2 cars pig iron; Nimick & Co, 5 crates pig iron; James Glenn, 10 sacks rye, 21 sacks oats; L H Voigt & Co, 1 car hay; J Mountain & Co, 41 bundles forks, 30 bundles hooks, 24 bundles hoes; Whitman, Weyl, Duff & Co, 81 bundles forks, 1 bundle hoes; Logan & Gregg, 96 bundles forks, 50 bundles hoes, 5 bundles scythes; Pratt, Bro & Co, 24 bloomsy; J Graff & Co, 4 boxes axles; Rakewell, Peters & Co, 1 box castings; Hapgood & Rakewell, 1 saw; Blair & Woods, 12 sacks clover seed; I Plank, 1 bbl whiskey; Harper & Hood, 1 bbl whiskey; Shriver, Spencer & Co, 20 half barrels white fish, 20 quarter barrels white fish; Herdman, Keefer & Co, 105 bundles hoops, 2 bundles shafts; Mair & Davidson, 70 bundles spokes; Campbell & Lare, 749 bundles roofing paper; T Hare & Bro, 2 boxes hardware; Day, McAboy & Spang, 1 box hardware.

ALLEGHENY STATION—Superior Iron Company, 8 cars pig iron; Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, 1 car boilers; Raiya & Robertson, 1 car stades; Pittsburgh Plow Manufacturing Company, 20 points, Park & Brill, 5 boxes; Hall & Speer, 1 car lumber; Wm Rankin, 2 bags flax seed; C Leutz, 1 car staves; Suckrath & Haven, 250 bundles hoops; 100 bundles hides; Carson, Darlington & Co, 4 empty ale barrels.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

A Lewis, 1 car lumber; E Edmundson, 1 car bed stuff; Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, 1 car boilers; H & C Co, 1 do; McNish & Butler, 1 do; Kelley & Co, 1 car iron; Wm Kincaid, 1 car do; 100 barrels lime; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, 1 car caryolite; S Ewart & Co, 25 boxes cheese; Wm W Wilson, 1 car lumber; Hall & Speer, 50 boxes cheese; James Brown, 4 bundles saws, 3 cases hardware; J Rea & Co, 1 car lumber; Wm Rankin, 2 bbls matches; John I House, 20 packages fish; B A Fahnestock, Son & Co, 2 boxes drugs, 1 package show cards; J M Fuller & Co, 1 car lumber; Wm Rankin, 2 bbls drugs; Joseph Horne & Co, 1 cask blocks; Totten & Co, 1 car lumber; Hall & Speer, 1 car lumber; Wm Rankin, 8 R Sheets, 1 barrel eggs; W Strong, 2 packages wax; McClintock & Co, 1 car lumber; Mc Clintock & Sheppard, 31 packages produce; S Dilworth, 1 bbl eggs; L H Voigt & Co, 3 bags flax-seed, 5 bags clover seed; Hall & Speer, 1 box; John Hall & Co, 1 plow; Fetzer & Armstrong, 1 bbl eggs; Hall & Speer, 1 car lumber; Hall & Speer, 1 car lumber; Hall & Speer, 1 car lumber; Hall & Speer, 1 car lumber; Thomas Moore, 5,000 feet lumber.

ALLEGHENY STATION—Hall & Speer, 8,000 feet lumber; Hall & Speer, 1,000 cedar posts; S M Cummins, 8,000 feet lumber; Stewart & Langenheim, 75 barrels flour; Beltz & Danner, 5 bbls apples; G Bascom, 1 coil rope;

Pitts. Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

Shoenberger & Blair, 4 cars Pilot Knob iron; Wm Rankin, 1 car lumber; Hussey, Wells & Co, 200 bbls flour; G N Hoffstott, 6 bales dry hides; E Mc Kean & Co, 1 car lumber; Wm Rankin, 1 car lumber; Hall & Speer, 1 car lumber; Hall & Speer, 1 car lumber; Hall & Speer